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DAIL EIREANN NOW CONSIDERING REPLY TO BRITAIN

Session Is to Be Held in Secret to Consider Mr. Lloyd George's Offer—Sinn Fein's Answer Will Be Tabled on Friday

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—Dail Eireann meets today to consider its reply to the British Prime Minister's offer regarding the future government of Southern Ireland. This session is to be held in secret and the response is not expected to reach the hands of the British Government before Friday at the earliest. It is expected that the private session will be continued tomorrow. A public session will be held on Friday when the reply to the British Government's proposals will be tabled.

It is thought that an opportunity will be taken during this first openly recognized meeting of the Dail to discuss other matters that are of vital interest to the Southern Irish Parliament and that advantage will be taken of the opportunity the occasion gives for a thorough discussion of other matters and every effort will be made to use this unique chance to knit the Sinn Fein movement together.

Apart from anything else Sinn Fein has to consider its future actions in the light of the world's opinion of the British offer for a peaceful settlement, for in view of the fact that the support of the Irish cause has been largely voluntary it becomes increasingly necessary to pay close attention to the financial side of the question.

Over £2,000,000 has been received from sympathizers on the other side of the Atlantic, most of which has already been expended in the intensified operations extending over the last five or six months, and it would appear that a levy is being made to replenish the depleted exchequer. Therefore one of the urgent questions to be considered by the Dail in its secret session is the matter of finance.

The possibility of a breakdown in the negotiations is mostly entertained by extremists, whose wish is perhaps father of the thought. Nevertheless, such considerations have a certain amount of weight in evidenced in the constant drilling that is taking place, and in many instances openly. In some quarters it is a foregone conclusion that a split will occur.

Dail of dominion status may be possible, in view of Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons on Friday it can hardly be conceived that the demand for an independent republic will be adhered to.

The Prime Minister made it quite clear that he had put all his cards on the table, although details of the plan are still open to discussion. He pointed out that very careful consideration had been given to the matter before the decision to make the utmost offer had been taken.

No Haggling Terms

"Therefore," he said, "I want to make it clear, if I have not done so before, that we have not put forward what I call haggling terms. We have put forward everything we thought it was possible to concede in order to purchase peace and the good will of the Irish people." At the same time he frankly admits there are two contingencies, one of an agreement being reached and the other of failure to come to any understanding.

Later the Prime Minister alludes to "that final misfortune," and says that the rejection of the terms that have been more clearly defined in the recent offer than ever before would be an unmistakable challenge to the authority of the Crown and the unity of the Empire, and no party in the state could possibly pass that over without notice.

The Prime Minister was careful to point out that it would be quite wrong to interpret his statement as a threat. "I am," he said, "using no language of menace. That would be indeed folly. Where there are so many existing difficulties, to use threatening language would be to aggravate old difficulties and to create new ones."

Is a Split Possible?

Meantime postponement of Eamon de Valera's reply is looked upon in all directions as a favorable omen, and it is frankly stated in responsible quarters that the longer negotiations continue the less likelihood there is of a resumption of hostilities, in fact there is a distinct note of optimism and assurance that the negotiations will not be allowed to break down. Neither is it thought that Mr. de Valera, in face of the Prime Minister's serious statement, will allow himself to be carried away by the extreme elements of his party, even though it should result in a split that some consider has for sometime been threatening.

It is thought significant that the kernel of Sinn Fein "Ard-Phies" is to meet some time this week, and it is thought this meeting may not be altogether unconnected with the differences that exist in the Dail. In the Sinn Fein "constitution" it is laid down that "the supreme government and legislative body shall be the Ard-Phies, which shall be convened yearly and shall consist of:

(a) The president, vice-president,

secretaries, treasurer and the standing committee of Ard-Chomhairle. (b) One delegate from each Chomhairle and Ceannait. (c) Two delegates from each duly affiliated Cumann.

It is pointed out that this region is one of the most thickly populated in Europe and that economic complications were considerable. Hundreds of local inquiries were necessary.

GREEK CHAUVINISTS NOT ENCOURAGED

Proposal Aired in the Athens Press That the Greeks Should Occupy Constantinople Is Condemned by the Allies

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The Greeks are not unlike the Poles in going back several centuries to substantiate their claim on territory once held by them. For some months Athens has been persistently sending up a balloon d'assaut; that after the Greeks' victorious campaign against Kemal Pasha's troops they should march on Constantinople.

The Hellenes claim that the Byzantine city rightfully belongs to them, and to substantiate their right to the capital on the Bosphorus they go back to 1453 when Mahomet II captured it from Constantine Palaeologus. It is their ambition, and they do not hesitate to voice it, that King Constantine should be crowned in the mosque of Santa Sofia as emperor of the new Greece.

For some time the Allies took no notice of this propaganda, but when more responsible newspapers persisted in airing these views and stating that the Allies had no objection to the Greeks advancing and occupying the imperial city, it was felt that a check should be given to these ambitions.

After a consultation with the Allies, Great Britain, some weeks ago, poured cold douche on the Greek Chauvinists by issuing a statement to the press here, and supplementing it by a similar announcement issued by the British Ambassador in Athens, Earl Granville.

The note was couched in a friendly tone and drew the attention of the Greeks to the fact that Constantinople had been allocated to the Turks, and in accordance with armistice conditions could not be occupied by Greek forces, being at this time controlled by the inter-allied commission. This damped Grecian enthusiasm for some time, but Mr. Lloyd George's kindly reference to Greece in the House of Commons last week has revived Greek expectations.

It would appear that unless a warning is given to Greece in unequivocal terms, it is apt to be misunderstood. The British message being drafted in quite friendly tones did not seem to have the desired effect until the Greek Under-Foreign Minister, Mr. Balmazs, issued a statement corroborating it after the press had reviewed the idea, and referred to alleged secret promises.

Even now the Greek press is stating that although the Allies are not willing for Greece at present to occupy Constantinople, later on they will give away and the ambitious dream of Greece may be realized by King Constantine moving his throne to the shores of the Golden Horn. It is certain that if the Greeks should disregard the warnings and violate the armistice conditions by attempting to march on Constantinople, the French, Italian and British troops stationed there would resist the occupation, and they would naturally be joined by such forces as the Turkish Government could muster.

EMIR FEISUL, KING OF MESOPOTAMIA

Referendum Results in Arabs Electing Emir to the Throne by an Overwhelming Majority

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—The Colonial Office announces tonight that as the referendum taken to ascertain the wishes of the people of Irak (Mesopotamia), as to Emir Feisul's candidature for the rulership of the new state, has resulted in an overwhelming vote in his favor, the resolution of the provisional council of state that Emir Feisul should be chosen king has been confirmed, and his accession to the throne of Irak will take place tomorrow.

The authorities in Irak, the statement continues, are fully satisfied with the political situation there, which will enable a progressive reduction of the British troops to proceed with greater expedition than was anticipated. The recent disturbance, engineered by Turkish Nationalists in Rowanduz, is merely local, and has no effect upon the Arab population over which Emir Feisul will rule.

SARRE ENQUIRY FINISHED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Monday) "Astonishment has been expressed at the length of time taken to draw the frontiers of the Sarre, but it is now intimated that the work is terminated and that various protocols will be submitted for signature in a few weeks. It is pointed out that this region is one of the most thickly populated in Europe and that economic complications were considerable. Hundreds of local inquiries were necessary.

DEADLOCK HOLDS ON ANTI-BEER BILL

Republican Leaders on Both Sides of Question Bring About Issue Which Threatens to Disrupt Recess Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Republican leaders at both ends of the Capitol, Henry Cabot Lodge of the Senate and Frank W. Mondell of the House of Representatives, openly defied each other yesterday over the prohibition issue, which threatens to disrupt all party harmony along with the recess program.

Following the delivery of an ultimatum by Mr. Mondell that the House would permit no recess until it disposed of the anti-beer bill, Senators last night in effect served notice that there would be no anti-beer bill legislation before the Senate recess unless the Stanley amendment covering search and seizure is restored to the bill.

They even went so far as to threaten that if the House refuses to break the existing deadlock over the constitutional question involved, the Senate is prepared to take a recess of its own without concurrence of the lower body.

Agree to Disagree

Mr. Mondell and Senator Lodge vainly tried to agree on the anti-beer program during a conference yesterday and then both agreed to disagree. The Republican leader of the House told the Massachusetts Senator that radical drys in the lower branch would never consent to yield in favor of the Stanley amendment; that they would refuse to act on the recess resolution until the anti-beer bill had been finally and definitely disposed of.

Senator Lodge, told the House leader, with equal candor, that the Senate would insist upon acceptance of the Stanley amendment and all it involves.

As a result of the conference the development of the day served to increase the intense feeling over the prohibition issue in each House.

Notice was served in the House last night by Mr. Mondell that the conference report on the anti-beer bill would be brought up for consideration the first thing at noon today. With practically a full membership of the House present, prohibition forces under the leadership of Andrew J. Volstead, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, are prepared to fight to the last ditch to keep the Senate from breaking down enforcement of the prohibition act, which they contend the Stanley amendment seeks to do.

Filibuster Expected

Mr. Mondell's ultimatum, it appears, has had no appreciable effect on the Senate. Instead, it has made the Senate more determined than ever to insist upon acceptance of the Stanley amendment. A dozen or more Senators, headed by James A. Reed (D.), of Missouri; A. Owsley Stanley (D.), of Kentucky; Frank B. Brandegee (R.), of Connecticut, and Edwin S. Broussard (D.), of Louisiana, are ready to conduct a lively and systematic filibuster to gain their ends. They believe they have the votes to reject the conference report outright. If a recount of their strength so demonstrates, they probably will permit the report to come to a vote and repudiate it on the claim that it violates the fourth and fifth amendments to the Constitution by permitting illegal search and seizure of property by dry agents.

The threat of the Senate to take its recess of its own accord, is said to be no idle one. This can be accomplished by so-called "gentlemen's agreements" and adjournments for three days at a time. If the House refuses to accept the Stanley amendment and upset all plans for a joint recess, it is regarded as very probable that the Senate will do as some of its most prominent leaders are openly threatening.

Treasury's Course

With House and Senate in apparent hopeless deadlock, there was considerable speculation over the course of the Treasury Department in event Congress sidetracks the anti-beer bill until next autumn. David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at the direction of Secretary A. W. Mellon, has been withholding the issuance of the beer regulations since March. Secretary Mellon said frankly yesterday that he did not know what action would be taken in the event of further delay. He did not doubt that mandamus proceedings might lie against the Treasury Department if Congress fails to act now, and the beer regulations still are withheld.

Mr. Mellon indicated, on the other hand, that he would hesitate to issue such regulations if it were apparent that Congress would pass the anti-beer bill soon. Commissioner Blair, it is said, already has signed the regulations, and is ready to flood the country with medicinal beer at a given word from his chief. Secretary Mellon refused to forecast the attitude of the department, however, if Congress takes its recess tomorrow with the prohibition question remaining undetermined.

It is possible that the conference will be compelled to sit together again and redraft their proposed compromise in order to put the contested bill through both houses.

NEWS SUMMARY

Secret sessions of Dail Eireann are in progress. At these it is thought the opportunity will be taken to knit the Sinn Fein movement together and to discuss finances. The treasury has been practically depleted. Most of the £2,000,000 received from sympathizers in the United States has been expended in intensified operations, hence the urgent nature of the question. While the private sessions will continue through today a public session will be held on Friday, when the reply to the British terms will be tabled.

p. 1

On the eve of his departure for Australia a distinguished gathering has been held in London in honor of W. M. Hughes. The Australian Prime Minister spoke and appealed for unity among the component parts of the British Commonwealth, declaring that upon united action "our safety, our prosperity, our existence and our future depends." He denounced Bolshevism which, he said, had taught men to believe that they could reap where they had not sown.

p. 2

Persistent Greek claims to Constantinople recently brought down upon the Athens press a warning from Britain, who had previously consulted her allies, that the capital city on the Bosphorus could not be occupied by Hellenic troops. It was pointed out that the armistice terms gave Constantinople to the Turks and that any attempt to march on the Byzantine city would be regarded as a violation of the agreement. The note had the effect of checking Greek ambition temporarily, but the idea has again been revived in another form and has given rise to new complications.

p. 1

Representatives of France and Germany are expected to ratify soon the accord creating offices through which inhabitants of the devastated regions may obtain directly from German contractors material for reconstruction. Britain is said to look upon such separate arrangements with suspicion, as it is felt that France might obtain from Germany in a particular year more than her share of the reparations.

p. 2

Two delegations from Kenya colony, British East Africa, are in London laying their views before the Colonial office. One delegation represents the whites resident there, who number 10,000; the other represents the Indians, who number 30,000. Rights of citizenship are asked by the Indians. These white population is unwilling to concede. It is believed, however, that a limited franchise will be granted.

p. 1

Emir Feisul's accession to the throne of Irak (Mesopotamia) takes place today. This fact became known through a statement issued by the Colonial office in London, which also announces that the authorities there are fully satisfied with the political situation.

p. 2

The British Government, in accepting the formal American invitation to the Washington conference on armament, expresses gratification and utters a hope as to the success of the meeting. The reported statement of Premier Hughes of Australia that a preliminary conference would have been helpful, has led American officials to reiterate that such a conference would serve only to arouse distrust in the nations which were excluded from it.

p. 1

Henry Cabot Lodge of the United States Senate, and Frank W. Mondell of the House of Representatives, openly arrayed against each other on the prohibition issue, brought about an issue yesterday over the anti-beer bill that threatens to disrupt not only party harmony but also the recess program. An ultimatum by Mr. Mondell said the House would not permit a recess until the bill is disposed of, while senators last night took the stand that the bill cannot be passed before the recess unless the Stanley amendment covering search and seizure is restored.

p. 1

Labor leaders in conference at the meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City, New Jersey, do not consider the cuts being made in the wages of workers as proportionate to the decline in the cost of living, the latter being much smaller than generally represented, they declare. President Harding's efforts at bringing disarmament are endorsed heartily by the meeting, and the subject of unemployment is receiving the serious attention of Samuel Gompers, president of the federation and the other leaders.

p. 4

Interstate Commerce Commission records show that in spite of the railroad's plea for assistance before congressional committees, some of them have accumulated a surplus large enough to cause them to ask permission to turn it into capital stock. Two such requests have been granted by the commission and one has been refused.

p. 1

Wholesale waste, inefficiency and dishonesty in the operation of the United States Shipping Board were charged in the United States Senate debate yesterday, in connection with the consideration of the \$48,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill for the board. The charges were made by Medill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois, who said he would make public the names of the men alleged to have profited at the government's expense.

p. 4

BRITAIN ACCEPTS FORMAL INVITATION

Gratification Expressed in Note on Armament Conference—American Opposition to Preliminary Parley Explained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

As had been previously assured by informal advice, the British Government has accepted the formal invitation of the United States to attend the conference on the limitation of armament. The following note expressing the sentiments of the British Government on the subject was delivered by Lord Curzon to George Harvey, American Ambassador to Great Britain, and by him forwarded to the State Department:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation proffered by His Majesty's Government to request Your Excellency to convey to the United States Government our ready acceptance of their invitation to take part in this auspicious meeting with the objects of which His Majesty's Government and the British nation are in whole-hearted sympathy. It is the earnest and confident hope of His Majesty's Government that this conference, approached, as it will be by all concerned, in a spirit of courage, friendliness and mutual understanding, may achieve far-reaching results that will be conducive to the prosperity and peace of the world."

"It is with sincere gratification that I have the honor on behalf of His Majesty's Government to request Your Excellency to convey to the United States Government our ready acceptance of their invitation to take part in this auspicious meeting with the objects of which His Majesty's Government and the British nation are in whole-hearted sympathy. It is the earnest and confident hope of His Majesty's Government that this conference, approached, as it will be by all concerned, in a spirit of courage, friendliness and mutual understanding, may achieve far-reaching results that will be conducive to the prosperity and peace of the world."

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"It is with sincere gratification that I have the honor on behalf of His Majesty's Government to

lined, "has thought been given to the distrust and suspicion which may be created in the public mind by the declaration, under present railroad conditions, of a stock dividend of 100 per cent."

Terms of future consolidation can be dealt with as need arises, without being dragged in as a basis for present demands, according to Mr. Eastman.

Method Called Unsound

In expressing his disapproval of the majority action in granting the application of two of the carriers, Mr. Eastman charged that the whole scheme of capitalizing surplus was unsound and could find no justification if public interest was considered. "It is a matter of regret," he said, "that in a period of financial depression we have approved the declaration of stock dividends by carriers who have refrained from declaring such dividends in past years of prosperity. Without increasing the volume of railroad property, it is proposed to increase the volume of railroad securities at a time when such securities are a drug on the market. Under-capitalized railroad corporations are a source of strength to the nation, and they are all too few."

Railroad Bill Passed

Way Paved for Country-Wide Rate Reduction, It Is Declared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Shortly before its passage in the House of Representatives yesterday, Frank W. Mondell, the Republican leader, declared that the Administration's railroad refunding bill would do more than any other thing to "hasten and make certain the day when transportation rates and charges can be reduced all over the country."

The Administration bill, which was under debate for about six hours, was passed by the House by a vote of 214 to 123, practically in the form as submitted from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. It was attacked by numerous Republicans, including J. Stanley Webster, Representative from Washington and member of the committee. Denied time in which to speak, by Chairman Samuel Winslow of Massachusetts, Mr. Webster appealed to the Democrats.

He attacked the provision in the bill which waives any claim of a railroad against the government if not filed within one year of the passage of the act, declaring that such legislation involves a repudiation of a solemn contract. Under it, he claimed, judgments of the United States Supreme Court could not be carried out.

"Inefficiency of Labor"

The section of the bill which bars any claim for "inefficiency of labor" during the period of government control he denounced as a "high-standing term for propaganda purposes."

Frank W. Mondell, in defense of the Administration bill, Mr. Mondell denied that the bill would increase the obligations of the Treasury Department. "Some day in the not too distant future," he said, "I hope we can begin to discuss a reduction in railroad rates and charges throughout the country." Again the Republican leader alluded to a possible reduction in rates when he declared the pending bill would do more toward bringing a reduction than any other thing Congress could accomplish.

George Huddleston (D.), Representative from Alabama, member of the committee, declared that the bill is "purely and simply a proposition to lend \$900,000,000 out of the Federal Treasury to the railroads." He claimed that the railroads already owed the government approximately \$2,000,000,000, as against some \$349,000,000 which the government owes the carriers.

Only Partial Payments

"Just as long as we continue to make advances to the railroads, they will continue to ask for more," said Sam Rayburn, (D.) Representative from Texas, another member of the committee. Mr. Rayburn explained that there is a balance of \$350,000,000 in unsettled and pending claims against the Government, which it is hoped will be settled for \$349,000,000 on a basis of 20 cents on the dollar. Already the Government, he said, has settled \$270,000,000 of claims on that basis.

In favorably reporting the bill the Commerce Committee said the Director-General of Railroads "should be able to settle finally all liability of the Government arising out of federal control without further direct appropriation."

The bill carries a provision that no further claims are to be permitted by carriers with whom final settlement has been made, and a section providing that "no payments on allowances shall be made to any carrier on account of the so-called inefficiency of labor during the period of federal control."

AGRICULTURE BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With a number of amendments, the Senate bill which would make \$1,000,000 available through the War Finance Corporation for stimulating exportation of agricultural products was passed yesterday by the House.

SEIZED LIQUOR HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN DIEGO, California—Because at this time there is no prohibition agent in San Diego, 50 gallons of whisky seized by the police recently, will remain in custody of the chief of police, James Patrick. Mr. Patrick, who personally conducted the raid on the cottage in the residential district, believed to have been the headquarters of a notorious band of whisky smugglers, has announced that there is no one in authority here to whom the confiscated liquor can be delivered.

MR. HUGHES PRAISES IMPERIAL ACCORD

British Empire, Says the Australian Prime Minister, Is Now More Truly a Commonwealth of Nations Than Ever Before

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—"Our safety, our prosperity, our existence and our future depends upon united action. We are solemnly resolved that to the outside world there are not many but one. For good or for evil, we have resolved to tread that path and it is a wise resolution," was how W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, summed up the chief result of the imperial conference in speaking at a farewell luncheon given him by the British Empire League today.

Mr. Hughes is leaving tomorrow on his journey home, and under the presidency of Winston Churchill, the Colonial Secretary, a distinguished gathering met to honor the departing statesman. Mr. Churchill spoke of Mr. Hughes as an empire statesman, who, although entirely a man of reform, looked back to the past of tradition and the splendid sentiment with which the history of England and the whole of the British Empire was illuminated.

Mr. Hughes in response said that the imperial conference, just concluded, had been a memorable one. This empire, he said, was now more truly an empire, this commonwealth of nations was more truly a commonwealth of nations, because of this conference than ever it had been before.

Bolshevism Exposed

They assembled around the conference table on a footing of absolute equality and had subscribed to decisions which were in veritable truth the foundations of an enduring empire. Britshers had been struck, during the war and since, with the interdependence of the various parts of the Empire one upon the other. They were dependent upon each other, not only for safety and security but for their daily bread, and the dominions were the best customers England had.

Referring to Russia, Mr. Hughes said they saw the fruits of Bolshevik in the destruction of that great and mighty empire. Bolshevik stood for the destruction of civilization, which rested upon certain ideals, and these ideals having been destroyed, civilization must inevitably decay and fall into ruins. There was no salvation for Russia from outside, he said, it must come from within. Russia must be saved by spiritual means and the church must lead her.

One thing was clear, that the people of England could find no relief in fierce competition for trade, they could only hope to support their population upon the basis of manufacturing greatness. This in turn depended upon the ability to produce goods which would find a market throughout the world in competition with the goods of other nations.

Recognition of Economic Truths

The poisoned chalice of Bolshevik had taught men to believe that they could reap where they had not sown, that high wages were possible irrespective of production and that the way of salvation was not by producing as much, but as little as possible.

He said to the workmen of England and Australia that there was only one way by which high wages could be maintained and that was by the frank recognition of the fundamental economic truths that had governed the world from the beginning. Employment at high wages or at any wages at all, depended in this country, on one thing only, and that was the production of goods at a price that would enable them to be sold in the markets of the world.

NEW DESIGNS CHOSEN FOR PRAIRIE SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The office of the Beadle County, South Dakota, superintendent of schools is in receipt of three new plans for one-story country schoolhouses, which it is estimated can be erected at an approximate cost of \$5000 each.

An effort is being made in the state to get away from the old-style "box car" type of prairie schoolhouse, painted white or red, with three windows on each side. Frank Kuehn, a Huron architect, drew up, at the request of Mrs. Brusso, the Beadle county superintendent, three original plans for one-story country schoolhouses, radically different in design from the old type, yet low in estimate, and adequate to the needs. The plans were shown in school exhibits and drew forth considerable comment from the country people, some of whom felt that the new innovations would never supplant the type of school in use in the Dakotas for 40 years. However,

the state educational department welcomed the new ideas in school building architecture, and adopted the plans as standards for South Dakota school erection.

They are to be kept on file in the state educational department and are to be looked over and consulted when any building project is contemplated. School authorities are not required to use these plans when building a school but they are available for their consideration. If a few changes and alterations are desired from the originals, they may be submitted and the full plans and specifications for the new school will be sent free of charge by the state. The plans, which are free, may be secured by any school district for building.

The plans are designed for a build-

ing which will meet the requirements for a state aid school, with appropriate ventilation and lighting system. Some of the buildings provide for a community recreation room in the basement, kitchen, lunch room and heating system.

FRANCO-GERMAN REPARATIONS PACT

Accord Through Which the Inhabitants of the Devastated Regions May Obtain German Material May Be Signed Soon

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—An improvement in the relations between employer and employee, an agreement on the matter of wage reductions and a diminution of unemployment are forecast in the speech at the opening session of the thirty-seventh convention of the Dominion Trades Congress on Monday. A general note of optimism prevailed, and it was evident that the 600 delegates were gathered not for a selfish purpose, but in an honest endeavor to improve conditions.

The delegates were reminded right at the start of one of the most pressing problems they had to consider, that of wage reductions, when Senator Gideon D. Robertson, Federal Minister of Labor, advocated the acceptance of reduced wages in order to lower living costs. Although his suggestion was evidently unpopular with the assembly, it was given a courteous hearing and he was applauded at the conclusion of his address. Mayor Edward Farnell, welcoming the congress to Winnipeg, laid emphasis on the necessity for cooperation between employers and employees.

George Wright, president of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, presided. Others present, in addition to Senator Robertson and Mayor Farnell, included T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba; T. H. Johnson, Attorney General and chairman of the provincial unemployment committee; Neil McLean, M. P. Glasgow, representing the British Trades Congress; John J. O'Hara, representing the American Federation of Labor, and Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress.

Employees Aided

Mr. Norris, the Premier, expressed appreciation of the assistance of Manitoba Labor in the progress of the Province. He outlined the labor legislation passed recently, and said women were in a particularly favored position. Legislation had been passed providing for safety on elevators, workmen's compensation, insurance of provincial and civic employees, as well as the Mother Allowance Act.

There has been some suggestion of France holding shares in German companies, and this has been revived.

One thing was clear, that the people of England could find no relief in fierce competition for trade, they could only hope to support their population upon the basis of manufacturing greatness. This in turn depended upon the ability to produce goods which would find a market throughout the world in competition with the goods of other nations.

Recognition of Economic Truths

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BALTIMORE CAMPAIGN FOR HONEST WEIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—According to C. T. King, deputy state superintendent of public instruction, South Dakota will have an oversupply of teachers this fall, for the first time in four years. This condition is due in part at least, Mr. King asserted, to the financial stringency in other states.

In discussing the matter, the deputy superintendent said that almost daily the state educational department received 20 or more applications for teachers' certificates from people in Indiana, Pennsylvania, Illinois and other central and eastern states. Many of these, he said, were unable to qualify under the standards set by the state educational department, being only high school graduates or college students who, through force of circumstances, expect to delay their education a year and teach. He stated that scores of former South Dakota teachers who dropped the profession to go into other work during the war are also writing, asking to be reinstated.

In view of the difficulty experienced last autumn in securing the necessary number of teachers for this State, it was believed that the salary cut would result in an unprecedented shortage when the schools opened this year.

A Solution Possible

"There does not appear to be reason to support the belief that the unemployment situation will be impossible to solve," the minister said. The government had set aside \$1,000,000 yearly for a period of 10 years for the training of skilled workers, with the result that Canada now has 133 day and night schools for technical education. An investigation is under way regarding the success of industrial courts. Meanwhile two men have been appointed to whom workmen and employers may appeal for the settlement of differences by arbitration.

Senator Robertson concluded by advising Labor to accept a reduction in wages to help lower the cost of living. While admitting his suggestion would be unpopular, he said the workers as a class would appreciate their action 18 months from now. In order to keep

BETTER CANADIAN LABOR RELATIONS

Opening Meeting of Dominion Trades Congress in Winnipeg Is Marked by Appeals for Efforts to Improve Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—An improvement in the relations between employer and employee, an agreement on the matter of wage reductions and a diminution of unemployment are forecast in the speech at the opening session of the thirty-seventh convention of the Dominion Trades Congress on Monday. A general note of optimism prevailed, and it was evident that the 600 delegates were gathered not for a selfish purpose, but in an honest endeavor to improve conditions.

The report of the government had promised an early conference on unemployment insurance and pensions.

The executive was in close touch with the Great War Veterans on matters affecting the soldier worker, and the work which had been accomplished in having that large internationality.

The report of the government had

the living scale low, the cost of production must not be increased by wages.

Tom Moore said the Trades Union movement was not an uplift movement, but progressive, driven forward by the grim necessities of the industrial situation. The vitality of the movement was unimpaired. He emphasized that the delegates are Canadian workers, that there is no domination from any other country whatsoever, but that its national character did not prevent the congress from having that large internationality.

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promised an early conference on unemployment insurance and pensions.

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affecting the soldier worker, and the work which had been accomplished in

having that large internationality.

Reviewing the establishment of industrial councils and the proposed establishment of such councils in Canada, the report says: The Dominion Government has taken definite action during the year toward the encouragement of industrial councils in private industries. Efforts have failed, however, to have such councils established in the civil services.

Mr. Wannamaker declared the system which was devised for the purpose of affording real relief to American commerce and American agriculture had been "converted by Governor Harding and his associates into an instrument of financial tyranny." The widespread ruin, amounting to virtual bankruptcy of the cotton growing sections, he charged, is due largely to Governor Harding's manipulation of the board, and his "distorted" conception of its functions.

Membership on the board should be open to commerce and agriculture, Mr.

Wannamaker told the commission in advocating retirement of the present board, which he would have succeeded

by a board of 12 members, "representing agriculture, commerce and industry."

Mr. Wannamaker charged the federal reserve system with a good deal of the responsibility for "squeezing the value out of Liberty bonds." The rediscount rate for these securities, he said, should not be in excess of 3½ per cent. "If this policy were adopted," he said, "plenty of money would be available and frozen credits would begin to thaw."

It looked to me and also to many other thinking men that the Federal Reserve Board was faithfully serving the interests of Wall Street in squeezing the value out of Liberty bonds by making them unavailable except on ruinous terms to the debtor, for rediscoun.

The Federal Reserve Board, by its policy, has not only winked at, but actually encouraged usury.

Currency Expansion Asked

"Immediate reversal of the policy of contraction of the currency and contraction of credits is not only a national, but a world-wide necessity.

Liberty bonds should be rediscouned at 3½ per cent, and the rates on commercial and agricultural paper should be at once reduced to 4 per cent."

The speaker charged that the system of deflation begun last year "was deliberate, cynical, cruel and inexcusable," claiming that the responsibility for this rests largely with Governor Harding. Anything that official may say at this time, Mr. Wannamaker contended, "will not excuse or palliate actions which resulted in the loss to agriculture and commerce combined, of about \$25,000,000,000."

Life has been wretched for the small country banker by the "tyrannical actions of the Federal Reserve Board," said Mr. Wannamaker.

The federal reserve banking system should be regarded as a great governmental financial servant of the people," he said, "but the present administrators have made the people of this nation the helpless servants of the system. I agree with John Skelton Williams that in deliberately planning deflation on a colossal and unreasonable scale the Federal Reserve Board had committed a monumental crime."

Facts "Distorted"

Mr. Wannamaker declared that Governor Harding had deliberately "distorted the truth," especially when he sent out a statement some time ago that the cotton growers demanded 32 cents a pound for their product.

"The statement sent out by Gov-

ernor Harding represented us as de-

manding that the Federal Reserve

Board guarantee us a price for cot-

ton," said Mr. Wannamaker. "We

never made such a demand. Never-

theless the effect of that statement of

Governor Harding was to break the



Walter de la Mare

An author's friends on the press are not always his best friends. Their action toward him is not necessarily the author's fault. It may be entirely the fault of his friends.

For weeks, for months past, I have been reading advance paragraphs about Walter de la Mare's new romance called "Memoirs of a Midget." Would he finish it in time for the summer publishing season, could so exacting and conscientious a writer, deliver it to his publisher without further revision, must the public wait another six months for Walter de la Mare's "masterpiece?" And so on, and so on.

Why this excitement about an author, an exclusive, shy author, of whom not one-half of one per cent of the general public has ever heard? Miss Ethel Dell is known to a thousand, to ten thousand people, where Walter de la Mare is known to one. Why, when "Memoirs of a Midget" was published, was it reviewed immediately in half a dozen papers at great length, and with an abundance of praise, and comparisons with the classics of the world, in this genre, that must have bewildered readers who had never heard of this author. An acquaintance of mine who perused doggedly one of these long, enthusiastic reviews, and who likes to think that he is well in the literary movement, was straight—hotly, hurriedly, shamefacedly—to the Kensington Public Library and asked for—"Any book you have in by Walter de la Mare." This answer was returned to him, "We have nothing under that name," and the librarian added, "We have 'A Practical French Grammar' by De Larmoyer. Is that what you want?"

The answer to the above questions is simple. Walter de la Mare is a poet, a Georgian poet, indeed Edmund Gosse, himself a poet, remarks that Walter de la Mare "started the rich harvest of the Georgians." The Georgian reviewers, however, they admire another (modern poets have to do this or they would hardly be known outside publishing circles), and so when "Memoirs of a Midget" was published those poets in the de la Mare set who have the ear of editors, indeed two or three are editors themselves, set to work to write these flattering reviews that fluttered down upon us on "the day of publication."

I do not suggest for an instant that these post reviews were doing what they should not do. They admire, I am sure, the work, in verse and prose of their fellow poet immensely, and I too am an admirer of Walter de la Mare, but when I saw the avalanche of praise rushing at me I turned aside, and purchased "Memoirs of a Midget" which is, of course, what the post reviewers wanted their readers to do.

It is a book of 365 pages of smallish type, and purports to be the analysis of the feelings, thoughts, impressions and attitude toward life, until her twenty-first year or so, of a diminutive person called Miss M. She is small, she is tiny (I wish her dimensions had been given on the title page), she is a kind of human fairy, and she is quite lovable and fascinating, but there is too much of her for my taste. I confess that I began to skip, for there is a limit to my interest in the innermost feelings of a midget, even when she has quite a Jane Austen-Brontë facility for characterizing the people she meets and making them live. I find that I enjoy this book most when I read a page here and a page there very carefully two or three times, for it is Mr. de la Mare's style, insight, interest in and affection for all little manifestations of nature and humanity that compose his charm.

Here is his poem called "The Scribe":

What lovely things
Thy hand hath made:
The smooth-plumed bird
In its emerald shade,
The seed of the grass,
The speck of stone
Which the wayfarer ant
Stirs—and hastens on!
Though I should sit
By some torn tare in Thy hills,
Using its ink
As the spirit wills
To write of Earth's wonders,
Its live, willed things,
But would the ages
On senseless wings
Knew unto Z—
My pen drew nigh;
Leviathan told,
And the honey-fly;
And still would remain
My wit to try—
My worn reeds broken,
The dark tarn dry,
All words forgotten—
Thou, Lord; and I.

I do not suppose that Walter de la Mare will like this article any more than he likes the spreading praises of his post friends. For he is a retiring man more at home in a garden than in a club, and it is not his fault that "Memoirs of a Midget" has been boomed.

His first book, published in 1902, was "Songs of Childhood"; he began to

be known, to a limited public, as the Post of Childhood:

Child, do you love the flower
Ashine with color and dew
Lighting its transient hour?
So I love you.

In the newest Golden Treasury Series, "A Book of English Verse on Infancy and Childhood," I find two child poems by him. Indeed, he is in all the anthologies of the day. Most of the anthologists quote poems from "The Listeners" of 1912 which is, I suppose, his most popular volume.

"Is there anybody there?" said the Traveler.
Knocking on the moonlit door:
And his horse in the silence champed the grasses
Of the castle's fusty floor:
And a bird flew out of the turret,
Above the Traveler's head;
And he smote upon the door a second time:
"Is there anybody there?" he said.

But the poem I like best is that called "The Englishman," 18 stanzas, direct, strange, full of a kind of mythical realism.

"England!" he whispers soft and harsh,
"England!" repeated he,
And briar, and rose, and mavis,
A-singing in you high tree:
"To speak me true, my little son,
So—so, it came to me,
A-drifting landwards on a spar,
And gray dawn on the sea.

"Ay, ay, I could not be mistook;
I knew them leafy trees,
I knew that land so witchery sweet,
And that old noise of seas."

Good poets always write good prose, and Walter de la Mare's prose books have something in them—cadence, rhythm, witchery—which places them somewhere between prose and poetry. They are literary books, but they have an intensity of observation, and a delving into a kind of fairy land, real, unreal, that takes them quite out of the category of affected literary books.

A less affected writer hardly lives, and although Tommy Atkins would not make much of "Henry Brocken" and "The Three Mulls-Mulgars," there are sensitives who find in these books immense delight.

If what I have written about Walter de la Mare interests you and, if before acquiring his complete works, you feel disposed to sample his method, manner and material let me recommend a small, inexpensive volume in "The King's Treasures of Literature," edited by A. T. Quiller Couch and called "Story and Rhyme: A Selection from the Writings of Walter de la Mare. Chosen by the Author."

I doubt if poet has ever before been asked to compile an Anthology, in verse and prose, from his published writings, and when I recall how hard John Davidson, Lionel Johnson, H. D. Lowry, and others found it to obtain a hearing, I am delighted that the Georgian poets have realized the virtue of teamwork. Their praise may sometimes be excessive, but over-praise is better than no praise at all.

Maye Walter de la Mare is like a learned and retiring scholar of my acquaintance who, when an enthusiastic reviewer praised his magnum opus to the skies remarked, "How very beastly."

Q. R. DARTMOOR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In Domeday Book, Drogo is mentioned as lord of 70 manors in the shire of Devon—an unusual number, but it was a wild, unsettled region; when any division of the Norman forces was unwise. Drogo doubtless had the Conqueror's confidence, but he was known of him today save the tale of his possessions, and that, beneath the modern name of Drew, his family have spread not merely through adjoining counties but to every land which has been colonized from England. Know it or not, thousands of Drews throughout the world may look to Drewsteignton—Drogo's town upon the Teign—as their another city, forgotten though it be today, a tiny village upon Dartmoor's edge.

New Drewsteignton has a parish council, the smallest unit of English local government, one of whose legal duties is the protection of public rights of way. So beside a fine carriage gate marked "Private" will be found a notice headed "Drewsteignton Parish Council," declaring that the so-called private road is a halter path to Water Gate, and a public footway to Hunt's Tor and Fingle Bridge. This is the bridge from which, says Blackmore—for all his devotion to Exmoor and the country of the Doones—you see "the finest thing to look at in the West of England . . . The special glory (says he) of Fingle Vale is the manifold sweep of noble curves, from the north and from the south by alternate law, descending, overlapping one another by the growth of distance, and holding up their haze-like breath that floats to and fro between them. These, with winding involution and recessed embossing, retire to the dim horizon of the heights." Around the Vale are prehistoric "castles" earthworks far older than the worthy Drogo, bringing thoughts of the earlier denizens of Dartmoor. On steep bluffs covered in heather and short grass these forerunners of the race dug trenches and threw up stone avenues and circles, whose very use is conjectural today.

Everywhere on Dartmoor will be found scattered rings and monoliths, but who the builders were and why their arrangements take such shapes are problems awaiting deeper research and more expenditure on excavation. For most visitors today it is enough to wander on the moor and through the Fingle Valley, to watch Teign leaping among the mossy boulders of his bed, and gaze through clear water at the trout which cannot avoid the bright patches in these brazen summer days. Finches and wagtails sport among the bushes by the waterside, with the eager hawk hovering aloft and the crow in noisy flight toward the setting sun.

THE SEA TRADER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The great seaport lay silent in the stillness of the dawn. Street after street of sleeping houses echoed to the footsteps of the solitary traveler. How was he to find, in that desolate city, the wharf where was the ship, before she sailed, for cargo boats do not carry for casual passengers? She might be found in the Old Harbor; or she might be berthed in the commercial docks, away round the Point. Not one in a hundred thousand of the population would know where she was. Moreover, they were in bed. When in doubt, wait on events. A merchant service officer, striding on the sea wall, knew where lay the ship. He was walking about before breakfast, because he had been on watch all night and it was too late to turn in. He knew all the ships in the harbor, their owners, cargo and destination; as seamen do know these things; just as a tradesman knows the other shops in the town.

"England!" he whispers soft and harsh, "England!" repeated he, And briar, and rose, and mavis, A-singing in you high tree:

"To speak me true, my little son,
So—so, it came to me,
A-drifting landwards on a spar,
And gray dawn on the sea.

The water man at the Barbican indicated the ship's funnel rising above the roof of a warehouse, on the other side of the Pool. There, then, was the ship. Even more important, what kind of person was the captain? The ship is much, but her master is more, upon the qualities of the captain depends everything. The captain was discovered on the quay alongside which lay the ship, amid swinging cranes and moving railway wagons, into which the cargo was being unloaded. Attired in his shore-going raiment, neat blue suit, a neat felt hat, carrying a handsome stick, the captain was conversing with the master-stevedore.

The captain is short of stature and sturdy. He has the direct, attentive gaze of the seaman. His honest brown countenance, the strong grasp of his hand, suffice. He is a friend.

The Sailor's Pleasure

The captain is going for a walk in the town. After voyaging upon the lonely and unstable sea, to walk about on firm land and to contemplate a crowd of people is the sailor's pleasure. The captain goes ashore for business as well. He is a sea-trader. He carries goods from port to port, right round the coast of Great Britain. He knows what is the kind of goods the town has to sell. He brings the imports and takes away the exports. He will carry any cargo whatsoever: coal, tin, china, clay, paint, cattle food, grain, glass, iron rails, machinery, boilers, potatoes; 13,000 tons of cargo. Sixty per cent of the population of Great Britain dwell within 15 or 20 miles of the sea. The sea-trader supplies them. Most of them do not know it. Of these things the captain discourses as we walk along the quays. He knows exactly when and how and at what price come all the goods the shore people eat and wear and use.

Here is a little schooner unloading potatoes upon the quay. Two men are hoisting potatoes out of the hold, while another weighs and tallies each basketful. "The potatoes comes from Jersey," says the captain. "Them two men work the schooner. There is many gets a living that way, but the railways i destroying their trade, charging lower rates than what it costs them."

To be wholly unknown to the crowds thronging the shops in the glittering streets beyond the quays, is the misfortune thus befalling their ministers.

The captain mingles with the crowd about the shop windows, quietly ob-

serving the quality and prices of a fir-clad rock on either hand to suggest the presence of a town. When, of a sudden, he is aware of a mass of green reeds that screen an opening in the cliffs to port, the steamer swings sharply to the left and enters a river, and 10 minutes later it is

other to read. It is his idea of a luxurious afternoon. He knows that he must be on the bridge again for half the night, for he is taking the ship into Bristol Port.

He cons the ship in the twilight up

the wooded gorges of the winding Avon River, and brings her at nightfall to the entrance to the great docks of Bristol. The ship, so small at night, towers above the quays, and her breadth fills the locks with but two or three feet to spare. It is dark when the locks are passed, and the ship glides slowly round the bends, into a world of flickering shadows, glimmering reflections, vast shadowy shapes of moored vessels, high warehouses looming upon the stars. By the time the ship is moored in her allotted berth, the captain has been seven hours on the bridge. He has brought the ship through the tortuous passage in the dark without even grazing her paint. The church clocks chime midnight above the sleeping city, and the captain turns in.

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ous afternoon. He knows that he

must be on the bridge again for half

the night, for he is taking the ship

into Bristol Port.

After the eloquence Lord Byng

came down from his high place and

wandered along the ranks of "re-

turned" soldiers, shaking hands and

asking questions, perhaps in some

cases renewing acquaintances, while

the thousands of citizens waited pa-

tiently in the sun and were glad of

his thoughtfulness. Then he inspected

the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides,

who were out in their hundreds, and

watched the march past, led by men

in multi stepping bravely behind the

great green-plaid pipers, and followed

by the famous "thirty-eighth," whose

service medals clinked as they walked.

A subdued clapping rippled along be-

side them, just to let them know that

they were not forgotten in the ex-

citement of the moment.

Thus Ottawa they have not the pa-

tience nor the necessity nor yet the

time to spend more than half an hour

or so in such uncomfortable vantage

points, even for one greater than Pome-

ry. But the turrets and battlements

about the Chateau Laurier were

fringed with citizens, as were the walls

about Parliament Hill and the wind-

ows and even the chimney-tops of

many public buildings, while the

streets were strung with all the flags

and banners of church and state and

a few beside, cheerful if meaningless,

and the crowds below them were con-

siderably denser than those of a

Roman holiday.

Mounted patrols kept a channel

open with difficulty, and in front of

the Central Station a troop of Royal

Canadian Mounted Police kept guard

over a patch of Plaza. Their pen-

nioned lances, sombreros and scarlet

tunics, seen over the sea of straw

hats, gave a dash of old world cere-

mony and romance to the scene. Then

a band struck up somewhere down

Elgin Street, and presently half a

battalion of khaki-clad soldiers

were into the square with that quiet jaun-

tiness with which they had marched

to grimmer business. A cannon

boomed from Nepean Point, and

boomed again, nineteen times, but a

sudden stir and neck-cranks from

the station crowd made you forget to

count the salute. Two bicycle police

went by, then a big limousine filled

with gaudy aides and generals, and a

four-horse brougham with a uniformed

man and a smartly dressed woman.

And when you saw his chariot but appear,

WHOLESALE WASTE IN SHIPPING BOARD

Suits for \$300,000,000 Now Pending Against Government, and Inefficiency and Corruption During War Service Alleged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Urgent demands for the names of the operators of Shipping Board vessels who are alleged to have conducted an outrageous campaign of graft at the expense of the United States Treasury and the American people were made on the floor of the United States Senate yesterday when that body proceeded with the consideration of the \$48,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill for the Shipping Board.

The debate immediately developed into an airing of the losses incurred by the board from the time of its inception, through the alleged inefficiency and dishonest activities of those who took to operating vessels for money making purposes.

How much of the \$396,000,000 appropriated by the Congress of the United States for the building and operation of its merchant marine since September 7, 1916, was actually wasted, as alleged, will never be known. Under the so-called M. O. 4 charter system, landmen were given 5 per cent gross revenues for operating vessels at a cost of millions a week to the government.

Name Will Be Secured

Steamship Company President Says Board Is Worthless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Until Congress refuses to appropriate another dollar for the United States Shipping Board, we will not make a beginning toward the establishment of a permanent American merchant marine," says Philip Manson, president of the Pacific and Eastern Steamship Company, in an open letter to President Harding.

Mr. Manson says that for five years he has been making "a lone fight as a citizen" against "the most awful and brazen corruption that has ever existed in a civilized nation, but nothing was ever done to stop the looting."

Mr. Manson appeals to the President to do all in his power to "stop this continued looting of the people's money."

Mr. Manson says the board has outstanding among its operators more than \$300,000,000 long past due. He quotes from a letter written to some senators and congressmen some time ago urging them to "get after these delinquents," but adds that nothing was done "because the delinquents are members of the American Steamship Owners' Association and the United States Shipowners Association." From the officials of these associations, Mr. Manson says, Chairman Lasker of the board gets his advice.

The Manson letter was called forth by the President's letter to Senator Jones, and holds that the President has full knowledge, through membership on the Senate Committee on Commerce, as far back as 1917, of what brought about the present condition in the board's affairs.

"It will avail very much to outline how this intolerable state of affairs came about. No one knows better than you who looted the Treasury to the extent of billions of dollars, who wrecked and sabotaged the Shipping Board. You, as a member of the Senate Committee on Commerce, sat for months listening to the undisputed testimony which indicted these men."

"As far back as 1917 I pointed out to the President and to Senator Fletcher, who was then chairman of the Committee on Commerce, that these men, who had done everything in their power to defeat the legislation which created the Shipping Board and who were later called to administer that legislation, were accomplishing three objects at one and the same time, namely (1) discrediting the shipping legislation they had done their utmost to kill before it passed Congress; (2) discrediting the Democratic Administration that was responsible for them, and for the legislation, and (3) filling their pockets with billions of loot from the public Treasury."

The man to whom Chairman Lasker has intrusted the work of undoing the evils and crimes of the former Shipping Board administration were themselves part of it," says Mr. Manson. "In fact, two of the commissioners whom you appointed to the present board were members of the former board. On June 20, 1921, I wrote you that the present or future value of all property owned by the Shipping Board, afloat and ashore, will not exceed \$250,000,000, not \$750,000,000, as Senator Poindexter stated in the Senate Friday. It would be sheer insanity—Senator Poindexter says it is the most preposterous thing in the annals of our government—to make further appropriations of hundreds of millions of dollars of the people's money for the Shipping Board even if that were necessary to keep the board alive. I have shown that it is not necessary to appropriate any more money for the board."

The Senator went on to detail some of the activities of various other companies, such as the American Merchant Marine Company, the United States Mail, which organized subsidiaries "to the point of bewilderment" and from which the ships were recently taken by the Shipping Board because of complete insolvency.

"Is it the purpose of the Senator from Illinois to put in the Record the names of the men guilty of crimes against the government and the people?" inquired Senator Borah.

Claims for \$300,000,000

"I shall inquire for the names of the firms which operated under M. O. 4 charters and put them into the might continue during the winter."

record," Senator McCormick promised. "I presume most of these men will escape punishment under the law, but they ought not to escape public condemnation. They should be put in a place where they could be pilloried for all time," Senator Borah said.

It was developed that claims totaling \$300,000,000 are pending against the board and that to fight these claims 22 attorneys with salaries ranging as high as \$25,000 have been established in the legal department of the Shipping Board. Much of the debate centered round these salaries, Pat Harrison, Senator from Mississippi, offering an amendment to limit such salaries to \$12,000. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 32 to 24, although Senator Borah served notice on his Republican colleagues that the people could not understand how it was necessary to pay such high salaries to these attorneys.

"These suits," said Senator Borah, "will go on for years. Within six months we may have 50 attorneys engaged in them. No profound questions of law are involved. I cannot see why it is necessary to pay these salaries; the people will not see it either. They will remember them when they have quite forgotten the bulletins on economy issued by the party in power."

In connection with the pending suits, Senator McCormick points out that the State Department and the Department of Justice were well represented among the law firms ready to prosecute suits against the Government. He named the firms of Wilson and Colby, Palmer and Todd, Lansing and Wolsey, and Gregory and Davis.

Alleged Shipping Waste

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LABOR THINKS CUTS IN WAGES UNJUST

Not Proportionate to Reduction in Living Costs, Declared the Leaders at the Atlantic City Federation Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—At the opening of the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor here yesterday, Samuel Gompers, president, said that the full force of organized labor in the United States supports President Harding in his effort to bring about world peace through disarmament. He also said that the President looks with favor upon labor's request for representation at the conference.

The problem of unemployment is the chief question being considered by the council. The campaign for wage reduction comes next in importance and Mr. Gompers has announced that union labor will fight reductions to the end.

Mr. Gompers points out that prices have been lowered but little. In support of their contention that prices have not gone down sufficiently to justify wage decreases, union leaders are citing the report of the National Industrial Conference Board, showing that on August 1 it was seven-tenths of 1 per cent cheaper to live than on July 1, and that the general scale of prices is still 62 per cent higher than in July, 1914. With clothing costs decreasing 3.5 per cent, and sundries 1, there was during July an increase in the price of food of 20.8 per cent lower than the peak prices reached in July, 1920.

These two questions, unemployment and wage reductions, are so vital to the union movement that the sessions here are regarded as the most important since the war.

Mr. Gompers points out that the workers need a wage insuring something more than bare existence, and he indicates that where a wage can be obtained amicably the federation will be only too glad to obtain it that way; but if a fight is necessary it is apparent that Mr. Gompers is ready for it. Frank Morrison, secretary, discussing unemployment, says:

"There is no doubt in the minds of labor officials throughout the country that something like a widespread conspiracy has been entered into by big interests to cause general unemployment, with a view to reducing wages to a pre-war level. We do not by any means think that big interests entered into a written contract to cause unemployment, but rather that the agreement among themselves was a tacit one and yet none the less effective.

"It would be futile for us to appeal to Congress if we did not have a concrete plan. Our plan recognizes that there is no possible justification for general unemployment at a time when the world is crying for food, clothing, machinery, raw products and manufactured supplies. We want all government work, stopped on account of the war, to be resumed at once. Millions of dollars worth of work at this kind could be started before winter, not only to check the present tendency to increase unemployment, but practically to absorb all the workers now out of jobs."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ROCHESTER, New York—Unemployment, the open shop campaign, disarmament and other topics of vital interest of labor, will be discussed by the annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor, which opens here tonight.

WAGE CUT FOR SHIP PAINTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Marine Painters Association announced yesterday a wage cut of about 13 per cent beginning about September 1 for ship painters employed by contractors at this port. The cause is "high cost of applying paint to vessels at this port and slackness of work due to general depression of the shipping business."

ATLANTIC CITY HOTEL RATE CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Action of the Breakers Hotel here in reducing prices has brought from

The Friendly Glow

for School and College Girls

Now on display—a large and pleasing selection of Fall and Autumn Frocks, Suits and Coats for the young school girl and college miss. Particular attention has been paid to the selection of those smart, yet conservative, styles which are particularly desirable for school wear.

Misses' Section—Third Floor

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY

KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Edison Electric

Illuminating Company of Boston

1817 GRAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Charles D. White of the Marlborough Bieneheim Company the statement that all hotels here would be on a pre-war price basis this autumn. It is said that the hotel men have practically agreed to go back to the old prices. The Breakers management denies any general agreement to reduce, and says the initiative was taken to start the ball rolling. The Ambassador plans cuts from 25 to 35 per cent in September.

SHIPPING REVIVAL AT SAN FRANCISCO

Renewal of Activity Follows End of Marine Strike—Hundreds of Seamen and Other Workers Return to Their Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A marked revival of shipping has followed the settlement of the marine strike here early in August. Within two weeks after the strike was brought to an end, approximately 6000 seamen, engineers, firemen, oilers and other members of ships' crews had returned to work. 12 large freighters have been chartered in the grain trade, 63 steam schooners have returned from their anchorages and tying up places to the lumber trade, and of the 125 vessels owned by members of the Shipowners Association of the Pacific, 72 are at work and the remainder in drydock or undergoing other repairs. Shipping men consider this the most remarkable revival in business the shipping industry has seen since the beginning of its great gain during the war.

Owners of approximately 125 steam schooners, which have been tied up and out of the coastwise trade since the beginning of the strike, are releasing them slowly, so as to avoid congestion in the various lumber ports.

More than half of these big schooners are now out, working up and down the coast, and calls for the remainder on charter are coming in daily. The record number of 30 deep-sea steamships, freight and passenger carriers, all bound for foreign ports, cleared from San Francisco the first Saturday after the ending of the strike. Between July 15 and August 15 a fleet of freighters chartered by Strauss & Co., took 100,000 tons of barley from Port Costa for the United Kingdom. More than 700 men worked day and night at Port Costa preparing the shipments and handling them into the steamers.

Twelve steamers loaded with barley had cleared under the Strauss house flag up to August 15, and nearly as many more have been chartered to clear later in August. The charter price has been uniformly \$15 per ton.

Three thousand tons of barley is being loaded daily into the freighters at Port Costa, and never in the busiest days of the good wheat years of the past has there been so much grain activity in this port as at present. The entire lot of barley to be shipped from Port Costa alone is valued at \$3,000,000.

The crop is being shipped at a date far ahead of previous years, due to the fact that the farmers sold early, and that there were plenty of idle ships to handle the entire crop.

Most of the barley being shipped from Columbia River ports is being handled to the United Kingdom in Japanese ships, while virtually all that going from San Francisco Bay ports is being carried in British ships. This is a striking commentary on the operations of the American merchant marine, when it is known that more than 50 vessels belonging to the United States Shipping Board are idle in San Francisco Bay alone. The explanation made by grain exporters is that the Japanese steamship companies are making a rate from 20 to 30 per cent lower on charters than that made by the Shipping Board, and somewhat cheaper than British charterers.

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BOND SALES GOOD SAY NONPARTISANS

League Statement Announces North Dakota Total Now Expected to Pass Five-Million Mark in Few Weeks

FARGO, North Dakota—Announcement is made this week from headquarters of the Nonpartisan League to the effect that satisfactory progress is reported in the sale of North Dakota bonds and that it is expected the total sale will exceed \$5,000,000 within a few weeks.

The bonds are being sold to individuals by the Bank of North Dakota, for it has been found that this method is much cheaper than to sell them to some bond house at a big discount. The announcement reads that the Bank of North Dakota will continue the sale of state bonds until the Farm Loan Department is enabled to function and provide cheap loans to the farmers and state industries.

"State officials feel confident that it is only a matter of a short time until this goal shall have been reached," reads the statement. "The success attained thus far in the bond selling campaign, despite the bitter and unscrupulous opposition of the enemies to the farmers' program, has inspired the industrial commission with the fullest confidence that the will of the people will ultimately be carried out and the industrial program be in successful operation."

WORLD COMMISSION ON FINANCE URGED

Senator Thomas Tittoni Approves Luzzati Plan for International Clearing House to Help Solve Exchange Questions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—An impartial, international commission, vested with authority, organized along the lines of the international clearing house plan proposed by Louis Luzzati, should be constituted to attend to the difficult technical problems of exchange, declared Thomas Tittoni, president of the Italian Senate, in his address on finance, exchange and international credits before the Institute of Politics yesterday. But beyond this, he said, each individual country must take steps toward recovery "by strict national economy; by a just system of taxation; by reducing all military expenses to their lowest possible minimum, and, finally, by arresting the issue of paper money."

The speaker described the plan for the international clearing which was submitted to the French Senate in 1916. Under it would have been constituted a permanent committee with representatives of the treasuries and banks of issue. These experts would be given essential authority to proceed. Mr. Luzzati suggested, along the lines of the Postal Union, which has become a clearing house without weakening the autonomy of any nation.

"This great clearing house," Mr. Tittoni continued, "would be able with the help of checks to settle the debts and credits, paying immediately (with proper postponements) the differences, should it prove necessary, or to arrange for credits. It would appear better to make the credit arrangements in advance, because by such arrangements the clearing house would be able to proceed at once to the stabilization of exchange. In this way we might have attained a great end without delay; namely, the exchange, if not at once made on the same basis as gold par, might at least have been controlled by preventing audacious speculation from dominating everywhere as it does at present, by checking the useless and expensive circulation of credits and debts, and by lessening the transfer of cash from country to country."

"But these difficult technical problems should not be presented at a meeting where conflicting interests never allow a conclusion to be reached. They should be studied separately and independently by an international commission to which should be granted complete authority and by representatives of the treasury and banks of issue, on the basis of the suggestions of Luigi Luzzati and of his practical plan put forth in the hall of the French Senate."

Turning to international credits, Mr. Tittoni discussed three proposals of detailed and practical nature that developed in the course of the Brussels conference on finance.

"The decisions of that conference," he said, "were based on the following unimpeachable premises, namely, (1) that war has profoundly changed the normal functioning of the financial markets; (2) that certain countries cannot return to their former economic prosperity unless credits of long standing are put at their disposal by the economically stronger countries; (3) that these loans cannot be granted by the governments themselves, but must take the shape of private and corporate loans; (4) that the great obstacle to the concession of these loans is the difficulty of finding adequate security and guarantee."

Although these considerations appear concise, he said, they were not sufficiently so to bring a solution. The plans proposed, he added, included the Delacroix proposal for an international reserve bank, contributed to by the nations, who, in turn, by international obligations would have financed international commerce; the ter Meulen plan, "which contemplated the establishment of an international trust and guaranty company for the administration of the various guarantees offered by the countries"; and a third project, which was somewhat of an amalgamation of these two. None was acceptable, Mr. Tittoni said.

"One can, therefore," he concluded, "say that to this present day, the vital problem of international commercial credits is still far from being solved. The solution might be hastened by the enactment of certain measures, such as the unification of international legislation with regard to letters of credit, bills of lading, etc., with the institution of an international clearing house, an international agreement to avoid duplicate or triplicate taxation of commercial interests on the part of the different countries, and finally, the extension of insurance to all commercial credits, such as the English Trade Indemnity Company now practices on an ever larger scale."

"With regard to the tariff, Americans must sooner or later realize that only by not putting obstacles in the way of our exportation can they help us to reconstruct our economical prosperity, and thus allow us to pay for our purchases. This ability to pay will grow as our wealth develops, and will eventually enable us to dispense with credit. Americans cannot be damaged by our importations, and we have no desire to increase our duties on American products. A reasonable commercial agreement would seem to be useful to both parties."

"The conclusion of my present lecture cannot be different from the conclusion of the last. If we do not want to fall back into the multiple petty and ruinous divisions among nations known in the Middle Ages, which now would be so much worse, we must ever keep before us in our international trade the guiding principle of human

cooperation and human fraternity, in exchange, in credits, in monetary systems."

ECONOMIC WAR CONTROL

In the evening Professor Vialatte spoke of the extraordinary unification of economic control built up in the war both by the Allies and the central powers, and commented on the significance of the movement for the future in peace time. The effectiveness of the allied action, he said, had not been possible until the United States had lent its influence and agencies to the European Allies. The blockade against Germany, which all now declare to have been the sine qua non of the allied success, was not properly realized until the efforts of America were thrown into the balance of trade control. He described the close restrictions practiced on neutrals by the economic unit of the cities, necessitated by the fear that any more than the bare requirements of goods would be shipped through to Germany or Austria.

He characterized the economic structures of the war as "a forecast of state control without which it would have been impossible for any of the belligerents to carry on war."

When the war was over the demand to go back to the old methods of individual initiative commerce was answered so that the real usefulness of the international system was summarily cut short.

"By the devastated countries, however, continuation of the industrial cooperation, at least with regard to raw materials during the first period of reconstruction, was much desired. And we realize today that this would have been wise. But the American Government did not find it possible to continue the system of control on account of the great popular wish for an early return to freedom of initiative, and the British Government was likewise opposed. Consequently it was not feasible to continue and all the special war-time economic structure was discarded."

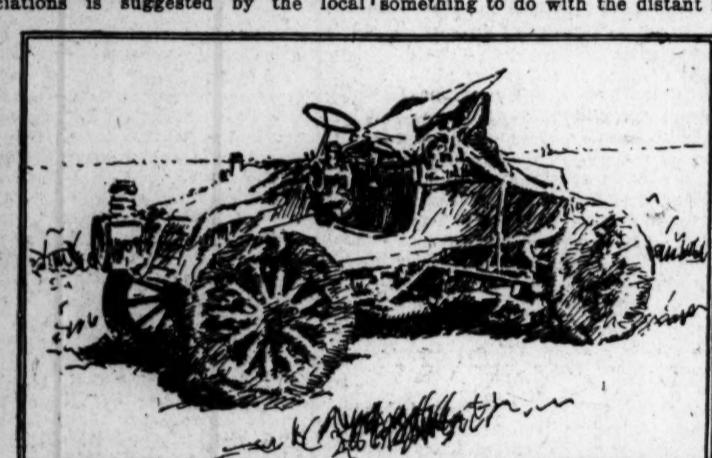
LOUISVILLE MAYOR ATTACKS KU-KLUX

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Terming the Ku-Klux Klan an organization which "all thoughtful men must be convinced must be a menace to the peace and good understanding between the people of Louisville," Mayor Smith yesterday issued a statement asserting that he would use "every lawful means to prevent and suppress its growth in our community."

The Mayor's statement followed an announcement in local newspapers advertising for recruits for the order.

PLAN TO ASSIST HOME CONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LEWISTON, Maine—Investment by members of the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce in shares of three Androscoggin County loan and building associations is suggested by the local



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The first car across, driven by Dr. Horatio Jackson

chamber as a logical and sound means to solving the existing housing shortage. After investigation of methods applied throughout the United States to solve this problem, the Lewiston chamber concluded that the three loan associations are good investments. It was therefore suggested that if each member of the business association could invest in 10 shares of the stock of one of these companies, money would be made available for at least 24 more new houses a year. The chamber emphasizes the fact that the home-owner is the better citizen and recommends its plan on the ground that a safe investment, yielding good interest, can be combined with solution of a serious problem.

RULING AGAINST CHILD LABOR LAW

GREENSBORO, North Carolina—Judge James E. Boyd, in Federal Court yesterday held the new Federal Child Labor Law to be unconstitutional. The Owen-Keating Child Labor Law was also held unconstitutional by Judge Boyd two years ago, and that ruling was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. The opinion yesterday was rendered in the case of the Vivian Spinning Mills of Cherrydale, North Carolina, who asked an order restraining J. W. Bailey, collector of internal revenue, from enforcing the act. The law imposed a federal tax of 10 per cent on the profits derived from products on which child labor was employed.

CORN CARGO FOR CANADA
CHICAGO, Illinois—The Canadian freighter Westmount steamed out of south Chicago on Sunday with 412,000 bushels of corn consigned to Depot Harbor, Canada. It was said to be the largest shipment of corn sent from Chicago.

THE FIRST CROSSING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The up-to-date automobile pioneer across the American continent has at last "arrived." With him has come the new-fangled prairie schooner, which, of course, is no "schooner" at all, with its creaking axle and swinging tail bucket, but an article de luxe. The homesteader traveling from the coast to his distant goal, can now command a "home from home" all the time that he is on wheels. In brief, his equipment, if the present motor caravan now going from New York to Idaho of scores of families is to be

toring was backward in California compared with the east and with Europe.

On a certain afternoon in May of 1903 a group of men sat in a room of the University Club. The conversation drifted to the subject of motor cars and their chances of getting across the country.

"I don't believe the machine is made," asserted one, "that could successfully go from here to the Mississippi."

"I think it can be done," said a decided voice, "and to show you I believe it, I am willing to wager that I can go to New York and start on three days' notice."

The owner of that voice was Dr.

investment, whereby a crosswise ridge was dug in the track ahead of the car and the block was placed into it, the earth being packed around it to make it solid, and a hole being left in the center for the tackle. Then the rope was attached to the car, and the engine started, the rear axle acting as a windlass. In this ingenious manner the car literally pulled itself out of a hole. The jacks had often to be used to lift the wheels over rocks; at other times chopped straw had to be obtained to prevent the car sinking into the roadway.

Dr. Jackson followed the old military and overland stage route from Cheyenne to Julesburg and North Platte to Omaha, breaking the front

investment company are planning extensive improvements at Tijuana, which will include the expenditure of \$3,000,000 and the building of a new beach resort on the coast 12 miles from the border town. The execution of these plans depends on settlement by the Mexican Supreme Court of the litigation now on between the Zaragoza Investment Company, of which Jerome A. Bassity is the head, and James W. Coffroth of San Diego, who is at present in possession of the ranch track at Tijuana.

ELECTRICAL POWER IN COAL SHORTAGE

Stringency in Fuel Supply Brings

Large Increase in Hydroelectric Development in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The scarcity of domestic coal and the prohibitive expense of foreign coal has given great impetus to hydroelectric development in many parts of Europe, according to information received by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from its special agents abroad. The latest data in the hands of the New England district office of the bureau comes from the United States Commissioner in Vienna and deals with a proposed development of the Salzach River.

According to the prepared plans, construction to develop hydroelectric power would be put in between Lend and Schwarzenbach on the Salzach. This construction would include a barrage in the Salzach near Lend, a water tunnel 4615 meters long, an open water conduit 1440 meters long, a water sluice, and a closed water conduit and central power station at Schwarzenbach, with turbines and generators. It is estimated that the central station would furnish 6000 kilowatts at low water and 12,000 at high water, with an annual output of 78,000,000 kilowatts.

The project has received the interest and support of the Austrian state railways, which are in a difficult situation due to the lack of coal. Foreign coal is extremely high in price, and the demand for electric power is large. It is felt that the power not used by the railroads would be quickly taken up by other interests. It is estimated that the construction requires between £200,000 and £250,000, the major part of which would be for labor over a period of three years. Conservative estimates set the production cost at 0.18 of a penny per kilowatt and the selling price at 3d., thus allowing payment of 20 per cent on the maximum investment of £250,000.

SULU CHIEFS ASK AMERICAN RULE

JOLO, Philippine Islands—A petition signed by practically all the datos, or chiefs, of the Sulu Archipelago, nearly 200 of them, asking complete United States sovereignty and protesting against the Filipino Government, has been presented to the Wood-Forbes mission of inquiry here.

The petition protests against placing Sulu officials over the Moros of the Sulu Archipelago, and concludes:

"We deem it unjust to permit Filipinos to attempt any longer to govern the Muhammadan and pagan inhabitants of this region, and we protest and object to their governing territory which does not belong to them, never has belonged to them and that against the often expressed will of its inhabitants.

"One of the most preposterous asaults upon human and academic dignity ever perpetrated by an institution in this country," was Mr. Seligman's description of the incident.

BORDER TOWN BEACH RESORT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN DIEGO, California—Pending the decision of the Mexican Supreme Court, which is expected in about three weeks, officers of the Zaragoza

Established 1853

MAINE GOVERNOR FOR DISARMAMENT

Percival P. Baxter Expresses Confidence That Rule of Military Autocrats Over World Affairs Is at Last Waning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AYER, Massachusetts—Although emphasizing the necessity of an efficient military establishment to support the civil authorities, Percival P. Baxter, Governor of the State of Maine, speaking at the annual encampment of the Third Maine Regiment of Infantry, expressed conviction that the coming international conference on armaments will attain the desired end of reducing the tremendous burden of the naval and military machines.

"I am greatly encouraged," Governor Baxter said, "by the action of President Harding in calling a conference for international disarmament. I have faith to believe that the peoples of the world, not only the peoples of this country but those of the war-torn countries of Europe, are going to insist upon world disarmament. The moral forces of the world are going to say to the military autocrats, who have dominated international affairs for centuries, that the time has come when the peoples of the world are no longer to submit to the rules of selfish interests."

"The peoples of the world are determined that great dynasties shall not be upheld by further sacrifices of human life and treasure. History is no longer to be just a record of battles on land and sea and of great generals; it is to be a history of progress, where the rights of the common people are to be paramount to the privileges of the few."

"Disarmament is coming. Destiny has placed in the White House a man big enough and broad enough to lead in this great movement. America is the country that has taken the lead and the others will follow. I have no fear of the military forces of Japan, Germany, or of any other country because the same movement is taking place in those lands that has taken place here, and their great military establishments will soon be things of the past, and the people will be relieved from the crushing burdens of their maintenance."

The Governor reviewed the part played by men from the State of Maine during the world war, declaring that the price they paid can never be estimated. He pointed out that the members of the Third Maine are "citizen soldiers," whose duty it is to "take part in civic as well as military affairs."

"As citizens," the Governor said, "you are called upon to decide many questions which affect the welfare of our state. As citizens it is your duty to be politicians, and by this I mean politicians of the highest type. By politicians, I mean a citizen who appreciates his duty as a member of the community and who takes part in the community's political life."

"I hope you will never be politicians in the common acceptance of the word, which means self-seekers and schemers, who subordinate the welfare of the community as a whole to personal gain, either in power, position or wealth. The American soldier should strive to be the highest type of politician, and that is a conscientious, unselfish citizen who contributes to the welfare of the community according to his ability."

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AUSTRALIA SELLING AND BUILDING SHIPS

New Vessels Needed for Commonwealth Line, While the Wooden Ships of War Usage Are Now Being Discarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—While new vessels are being launched or completed for the Commonwealth Government line of steamers, the general depression in shipping owing to lack of freight has forced the government to lay up some of its cargo vessels and to sell its fleet of wooden steamers which were built in the United States during the war. These latter vessels were sold after the armistice to an American firm, but the buyers were unable to complete the purchase and the vessels came back to the unwilling hands of the Australian Government.

The successful launching of the Commonwealth steamer *Echua*, of 5500 tons, at Maryborough, Queensland, was an occasion of note in that northern state as it was the first vessel of any tonnage to be built in Queensland, the credit going to Messrs. Walkers, Ltd. L. E. Groom, Federal Minister for Works and Railways, said that the *Echua* was the fourteenth vessel built in Australia for the government, and the Commonwealth line was now operating 47 vessels. Mr. Groom declared that every effort should be made to carry on the shipbuilding industry, and he contended that the Commonwealth line was essential to the trade and commerce and producing interests of the Commonwealth.

Federal Line Defended

The Acting Prime Minister, Sir Joseph Cook, replying in Melbourne to the criticisms which followed the laying up of some of the "D" class steamers, said that ships were being laid up in all countries. He pointed out that in New Zealand the Union Steamship Company had laid up 12 passenger steamers and four cargo carriers, owing to the depression in the coastal and intercolonial trades. The present phase, in which there were more ships than cargo, was, no doubt, a temporary one and would pass away as soon as the world's demand was stimulated.

Sir Joseph Cook's declaration that the Commonwealth line of ships had not cost the people of Australia a penny, and was at present showing a handsome profit, has been received with skepticism in many quarters. While the fortunate purchase by the Prime Minister of the original vessels of the line enabled a handsome profit of about \$2,000,000 to be made in two years during the war—which probably accounts for Sir Joseph Cook's first statement—it is certain that the Commonwealth will have to pay heavily for the vessels built in Australia and building in England, as well as meet the heavy loss on the wooden vessels. The second statement, regarding the handsome profit, has been received with some amazement and shipping men await with interest the Commonwealth line balance sheet.

Agitation in New Zealand by the producers, who have been feeling the high freights severely, for the establishment of a line of shipping under state auspices, has led to a movement for amalgamation or cooperation with the Commonwealth line and the enlargement of its fleet of steamers to provide a service between New Zealand and the United Kingdom and with other countries. E. A. Eva, the Australian manager of the Commonwealth line, states that he is aware of the proposal, but so far as he was personally concerned negotiations had not commenced.

The resignation of Herbert Larkin, general manager in London of the Commonwealth steamers, has been regretted in Australia, where it was reported that the resignation was due to a disagreement with Mr. Hughes. Mr. Larkin's denial that he had had a stormy interview with Mr. Hughes, and his statement that his resignation was not a matter of immediate decision, has somewhat relieved the tension.

No Sale Contemplated

The fact that the government is appointing a well-known business man to succeed Mr. Larkin dispenses of the question of the sale of the Commonwealth line. It is understood that an offer has been made by a syndicate to take over all the Commonwealth steamers, with the guarantee that the management would not go out of Australia and that the syndicate would be subject to government control in regard to freights, provided that the latter were not reduced below the world's parity or below a level sufficient to pay a regular dividend of, say, 10 per cent.

The principal reason for the existence of the Commonwealth line, the assistance of the producers of Australia by providing tonnage at reasonable rates, does not seem in line with the contract made between the Commonwealth line and the government of Fiji for the provision of a direct and regular cargo service between Fiji and the United Kingdom, by way of the Panama Canal. This contract has been warmly criticized in Sydney as a direct blow at Australian-Pacific commerce. Fiji is ambitious to control the trade of all the western Pacific, and by obtaining direct shipping facilities with Britain and by revising her customs tariff to afford a substantial preference to British goods, she hopes to divert island trade to Suva.

"The service may be good business for the Commonwealth line, regarded merely as a commercial undertaking," says a leading article in The Sydney Morning Herald, "but politically it is not good business for the Commonwealth, as it means the provision to

Fiji of facilities to transfer to London a considerable and valuable trade hitherto done with Sydney. Use of a Commonwealth instrumentality to affect a purpose involving great harm to Commonwealth trade and prestige is an anomaly not reconcilable either with sound government policy or a prudent devolution of power and responsibility to a servant of the Crown."

Contract with Fiji

Under the contract with Fiji the Commonwealth line will receive a subsidy of £12,000 a year, or £1500 a trip, the contract to be for 12 months in the first instance and thereafter subject to cancellation by six months' notice on either side. Eight calls, four outward and four homeward, will be made annually in Fiji by steamers with a cargo capacity of 5000 or 6000 tons, the rate of freight not to exceed the current rate between Fiji and Sydney.

Australian shipping is facing the reorganization rendered necessary by the Navigation Act, which operated from July 1. Declaring that they cannot see their way to make the costly structural alterations necessary before New Zealand steamers can be employed in the interstate passenger trade, Huddart, Parker, Ltd., and the Union Steamship Company have announced curtailed services between Sydney and Hobart and between Sydney and New Zealand. The *Ulimiroa*, *Manuka* and *Moeraki* may be withdrawn from the Sydney-Hobart service. The Orient Company may also stop the carriage of interstate passengers, as compliance with the act would be too costly. Massey Greene, Minister for Trade and Customs, declares that he cannot understand the withdrawal of the three steamers from the Tasmanian trade, as the government had granted the Union Steamship Company the desired exemption in respect of certain accommodation for the crew.

Shipowners engaged in the coastal trade will ask the High Court of Australia for a declaration that those sections of the Navigation Act dealing only with vessels engaged in the interstate trade are invalid.

Mail Agreement Ratified

The federal Parliament has approved of the agreement made between the Postmaster-General and the Orient Steamship Company, Ltd., for the carriage of mails between Australia and Great Britain. Mr. Wise, the Postmaster-General, said that arrangements had been made between the Orient and the P. & O. companies for a regular alternating four-weekly service between England and Australia, beginning in September. In future, therefore, there would be a regular fortnightly service of steamers leaving Sydney on a Tuesday. In the discussion which followed some members advocated the use of ships of the Commonwealth Line to carry the mails.

The low prices being paid for certain primary products of Australia has lessened the demand for freight. Shipowners declare that even when vessels are able to load full cargoes of wheat in Australia for the homeward voyage, losses are incurred on the round trip, and unless freights are increased vessels must be held up or diverted. At any rate, further reduction in rates seems unlikely.

Another cause of difficulty has been the recent award of the Federal Arbitration Court, which gave higher rates of pay to the marine stewards on interstate and coastal steamers than those received by the seamen and cooks, whose greater skill entitles them to a margin above the stewards. Shipowners cannot see their way, in view of the shortage of cargo and the public demand for a reduction in rates, to pay higher wages and meet the extra bill by higher freights. The position is a delicate one.

Shipping men are interested in the report that the Commonwealth Commission of Inquiry into the position at Cockatoo Island and Garden Island will recommend the building of a floating dock able to take the largest battleship now built.

ISSUE RAISED OVER FLOUR IN AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—Some time ago, very large quantities of flour known as "B" grade were imported by private firms from Australia which, on arrival here, was declared to be not in accordance with sample and scarcely fit for human consumption. It was alleged that the flour could not be consumed in Australia itself, and importers here felt strongly that they had been unfairly dealt with, and that in future they would have to be more careful in buying from Australian dealers. It was stated that the flour had been sent out of the Commonwealth under government permit, and this, of course, made the position all the worse.

Very heavy losses were incurred by the South African importing firms, and representations were made to the Union Government on the subject. The latter took up the matter and communicated with the Australian Government. Subsequently W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, made a statement to the effect that if the facts were as represented, it would be the duty of the Australian Government to protect its fair name by making compensation.

Under the belief that Mr. Hughes would carry out his promise, South African importers were hopeful of getting some compensation, but it now appears that after the departure of Mr. Hughes for England, an agitation arose in Australia to oppose compensation being given to South African importers, and it is stated that a press campaign was started in that connection. In order to combat this, the Associated Chambers of Commerce of South Africa have taken the matter up, and it has been decided to send a delegation to England to interview Mr. Hughes and, if necessary, to send one to Australia.

"The service may be good business for the Commonwealth line, regarded merely as a commercial undertaking," says a leading article in The Sydney Morning Herald, "but politically it is not good business for the Commonwealth, as it means the provision to

ECONOMIC SALVAGE OF AUSTRIA URGED

Such Development Would, It Is Pointed Out, React in Time to the Benefit of the Creditor Nation, Whatever Its Motives

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Some observations which have come to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from an authoritative source respecting the attempt to save Austria economically are worthy of the closest attention.

It is, of course, known that the idea is to give Austria a clean slate. The nations which have claims upon her should renounce them for a minimum of 20 years. European countries have consented in effect but the United States have the largest credits upon Austria, and their consent is essential. The plan was compromised by the objections which were raised by Washington. Apparently the formal vote of Congress is needed. But unless by the month of October the affair is not definitely settled its failure is almost certain. That is why it was thought advisable to send Mr. Avenal, French delegate on the commission which deals with that matter, to America to conduct direct negotiations with the State Department.

That America will ultimately agree is highly doubtful. But promptitude is especially important. It may be said that Austria herself is doing her best to facilitate the task of those who would help her. State expenditure has been reduced, taxation increased, and some sort of order is, under advice, being restored to Austrian finances. It is not only the future of Austria which depends upon a solution being found of this problem, but the future of central Europe. The alternative is certainly an alliance of Austria with Germany and all the little states will view this juncture with alarm.

American Interest in "Revival"

The authority who has been consulted by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor points out that America is as much interested in economic revival as is Europe. Austria, he says, has been placed in an impossible position, and makeshift schemes are useless. Hitherto he has just managed to preserve her national existence but the complications become worse because everything that has been done for her since the break-up of the old ramshackle Empire has been piecemeal and unsystematic.

Plan after plan failed, and at last England, France, Italy and Japan agreed to forego their claims in respect of the armies of occupation, reparations and relief credits. The whole of Austria's assets thus released might be regarded as security for credits under the Ter Meulen scheme.

It is perhaps necessary to say a word about the Ter Meulen scheme. Mr. Ter Meulen is a Dutch banker who at the Brussels financial conference showed that the assets of a country might be valued on a gold basis by an international commission, and bonds up to that amount might then safely be issued. These bonds will be held by exporters as collateral security. On this reservoir of credit importers might draw. The plan has been examined by the principal business men of the world. It is thoroughly sound and will make it possible for impoverished countries to obtain whatever they require, while freeing exporters of other countries from all risks.

Repercussion Anticipated

This Ter Meulen scheme forms part of the plan for the restoration of Austria. It is obvious that one essential condition is that powers which have already claims on Austrian assets shall suspend their liens. The experts who have gone carefully into this matter have the firm conviction that Austria has a real chance of existence as an important European center and that the repercussion on southeastern and central Europe if she is saved will be considerable. Austria, of course, is willing to do everything that is required of her. She would come under a sort of international control. With a new issue of money based upon her assets, with the necessary advances, with fresh hope and a sound financial system, there can be no doubt about her restoration.

As stated, the scheme really depends upon the decision of America. Refusal would blight the hopes which are now cherished. This means that not only will Austria be doomed, but that the economic consolidation which might be expected will become more difficult. World trade will suffer a serious setback.

The authority who is now being quoted laid emphasis on the discussions of the recent congress of the International Chamber of Commerce. The American delegation to this congress was perhaps the most important of all. It accepted certain facts as basic in dealing with impoverished countries. All the ideals endorsed by the Americans figure in the present scheme for Austria. The delegation categorically declared that there could be no prosperity in America, no markets for American products, until international trade could flow freely in its customary channels. It is not, then, a mere matter of philanthropy to assist in a businesslike way a country which finds it impossible, owing to its chaotic financial condition, to buy goods; it is simply enlightened commerce.

Scheme of Itself Worthy

It is possible that America may have some objection to the scheme because it emanates from a commission which is connected with the condemned League of Nations. But surely there is a difference between endorsing the League and accepting a

scheme which has been sponsored by the League, but which on its merits is entirely good. What does it matter which is the international body which has worked out a businesslike project? All that is to be considered is the project itself. Nothing obliges America to have any direct dealings with the League. The Allies and other European countries are asking her to imitate their example and to suspend her liens. The Allies and not the League are, to all intents and purposes, the partners in this scheme, and it would—urged the authority who pleaded for proper understanding of the scheme—be mere folly to allow political considerations to weigh against an economic plan.

But Jacob A. Riss, Mr. Greir continued, "is only one among many Danes whose names have become household words in America. In the region of art there is Gutzon Borglum, whose excellent statues of Lincoln, Sheridan and others have made him famous; there is Rohr-Smith, among whose work the Iowa soldiers' monument and the Sherman monument in Washington must be mentioned. There is the Danish-born painter Emil Carlsen, one of America's best; there is Birgitte Eugel, the singer.

Material Interests

"Within literature I. P. Jacobsen's glorious works are known and read far and wide, and Danish literature will by and by become better known in America, thanks to a great extent to the endeavors of the American-Scandinavian Foundation. And high above all other names is that of Hans Christian Andersen whose name is beloved in every home and whose books were read by almost every child."

The ties between Denmark and America, however, Mr. Greir pointed out, were not all of an artistic or sentimental nature. The friendship between the two countries had of late years been further strengthened by increasing mutual material interests. Danish bonds were being sold on a large scale in America, American banks looked upon Denmark as a stable and promising country and found it advantageous to lend money to Denmark.

Danish goods also had found a willing market in the United States and not only had Denmark become a market for American manufacturers but it had become a basis for American commerce with all the Baltic countries, and the knowledge of Denmark in America was very much in creasing.

In conclusion the Minister paid a generous and eloquent tribute to the Danes in America, emphasizing the indebtedness of the United States to the Danes who had settled there for all they had given their new country, and for the model citizens which they had become. Finally the Minister addressed himself to the American citizens present, reminding them of the fact that the day was the one hundred and forty-fifth birthday of the United States of America.

DANISH-AMERICAN TIES EMPHASIZED

United States Minister at Copenhagen Stresses the Indebtedness of His Country to Danes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The most striking feature of the great American-Danish gathering at the National Rabid Park in Jutland was the eloquent speech by Mr. Greir, the American Minister at Copenhagen. About 20,000 persons were present and the American Elbiger singers did much to enhance the success of the gathering.

Mr. Greir is the first American Minister who ever delivered an address at these annual gatherings whose purpose is to further cement the friendly relations between the United States and Denmark, which has sent so many of her sons and daughters to America. The gathering was held on what the Minister called the birthday of his country, and he said that many of those present had or formerly had their home in America, and many were American citizens.

Through all ages, Mr. Greir said, even from the earliest dawn of history, men had set out to found new homes in distant lands, but the motive for those wanderings and voyagings had been war, coercive trading, or flight from tyranny. That gathering, however, presented a different picture, initiated and created in a different atmosphere.

Danes in America

Danes, he said, did not proceed to the United States to practice or even to flee from tyranny in their own country, one of the most liberty-loving countries in the world. They went to America, the new land with boundless resources and the unlimited possibilities, well equipped to reap a rich harvest from her virgin soil and to make their fortune in a country where individual work and ability, as in Denmark, were the conditions for success.

Furthermore they brought with them such qualities which might be further developed when a life was founded upon noble traditions and Christian morals. That was what had made the Danes in America such stanch, desirable and immensely respected citizens. "Theodore Roosevelt once said," he proceeded, "the only objection we have to Denmark is that she does not send us some more Danes."

And he was a man who understood how to value the foreigner who came to American shores. One of his most intimate and best friends was Jacob A. Riss, this warm-hearted, patriotic, Danish-born American. His work survives him as a splendid

and lasting legacy.

He was a man who understood how to value the foreigner who came to American shores. One of his most intimate and best friends was Jacob A. Riss, this warm-hearted, patriotic, Danish-born American. His work survives him as a splendid

and lasting legacy.

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MASONIC LODGE IN CENTURY AND HALF

Lodge St. James of Edinburgh Recounts Incidents in Its History Which Dates Back as Far as the Year 1771

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—An interesting Masonic service has just been held in Brechin Cathedral, organized by the Lodge St. James and Lodge St. Ninian, in honor of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first-named lodge. Dr. Coates, chaplain of the lodge, in his address remarked that during the existence of the lodge the face of the world had changed again and again.

Three years before the granting of its charter began the quarrel which resulted in the birth of the great republic. In his address he said: "One of the greatest truths proclaimed by the order to which we belong is the brotherhood of man, and we know that Masonry is always to the front in works of charity, sympathy, and love. Masonry also teaches us that we are all builders, that every day we are building life and character, making our contribution to the unseen spiritual temple which God and humanity have been building through the ages. Some people build of gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble. Much of what we all build will pass away but brotherly love, relief, and truth, the three great gems in the Masonic crown, will abide."

The annual bowling and golfing tournament held under the auspices of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Dumfriesshire has taken place. For the bowling there were entries from 11 clubs, and the usual two games were played. The golfing tournament was arranged by the Annan Lodge. There was a good entry from various parts of the county, including Lockerbie, Langholm, Dumfries, Annan and Lochmaben. The first prize was a cup presented to the competitors by the provincial grand master, J. MacKenzie, whose desire it was that the golfers should be equally favored with the bowlers, who have had a cup to compete for now for a number of years.

A special meeting of members of Lodge Tyneside for the purpose of forming a Masonic Bowling Association for East Lothian has been held. It was decided to hold a general meeting of Masons of the district at Haddington.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES INC.

Daylight Saving Time out of Boston FARES INCLUDE WAR TAX To NEW YORK, N.Y. \$6.75 VIA METROPOLITAN LINE AND CAPE COD CANAL All the Way by Water From India Wharf, Daily, including Sunday, at 5 P.M. To PORTLAND, ME. FARE From Central Wharf daily, including Sunday, at 6 P.M. To ST

EARLY RESULTS OF MOROCCO FIGHTING

Moros, While Placed on the Defensive, Continually Attacked the Spanish Troops From Unsuspected Quarters

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TETUAN, Morocco (Spanish Zone)—The early movements of the new campaign period of the Spanish forces in their zone in north Morocco, which promised to be the most dramatically interesting of all, the capture of Raisull being one of the chief objectives, were quite attractive, in other than the mainly military sense. The two chief divisions of the attack, the one coming down from Ceuta under General Sanjurjo and advancing from Tetuan, and the other moving east from Larache under General Barrera with the object of taking the Beni Gorjet and Beni Aros tribesmen, who were making the most fatal stand ever made by the rebel Moors, on each side and squeezing them up until they must surrender, Raisull with them, have been remarkably strengthened, and make better fighting force than Spain had at their disposal for a long time.

The High Commissioner, General Berenguer, who maintained an attitude of reserved but high optimism, displayed remarkable energy, and continually moved from one point to another far distant in this most difficult country for traveling. One day he was over in the Melilla district in the east of the zone, the journey to which had to be made chiefly by sea, where a keen and self-contained campaign against the rebels in those parts was in progress; then he was at Ceuta and Tetuan, and next making the considerably journey to Larache, the important base of General Barrera, who has his advance to make toward the Beni Aros and Xauen at the same time that he has to give much attention to independent risings nearer home.

French Zone Affected

The difficulty of this Morocco proposition was never better appreciated than recently by both the Spanish and the French, for reports from the French zone indicate clearly that they, with all their great resources, were meeting with almost precisely the same troubles as the Spaniards and were fighting all the time. Indeed, it does not appear from these semi-official statements that the French have made such important advances in recent times as have been made in the Spanish zone. The difficulty that both have is to be sure when a patch of country is really pacified and properly established in the zone of tranquillity as part of the new order. The rebels swarm over their native hills, spread over them, appear here and there suddenly in a manner of which military science and ordinary European enterprise cannot take definite account. It is extraordinarily difficult to know for certain that all is clear, and that it will remain so.

This patch of country lying between Larache and Tetuan, embracing those imposing regions of Beni Aros and Beni Gorjet where the pick of the rebel tribes are now concentrated round Raisull, is probably one of the most difficult in the whole of Morocco, and it is this with which the Spanish troops have been dealing. If the Spaniards were strengthened it is quite clear that Raisull's men were also, and they were strung up to their finest fighting pitch, having been convinced in the words of the High Commissioner in an official dispatch that they were playing their last card. They brought to their fighting strength every available man, and displayed remarkable courage and resource in their first fruitless attempts to impede the Spanish advance.

Plays to Religious Sentiment

Raisull displayed all his cunning in the stimulation of his followers. To the very utmost was he exploiting the religious sentiments of his followers. He wore the green mantle of the descendant of the Prophet and made his exhortations in the most impressive way. Whatever may have been the degree of "holiness" of the city of Tarazut until these recent days, it has now, in the minds of the rebels, been considerably enhanced by the efforts of Raisull. The sanctuary of Muley Abdaz Selam, which is, of course, a matter of much Muhammadan account. Reports coming in to the Spanish indicated that every day Raisull did his utmost to increase the fanaticism of his followers by exhortations and references to this sanctuary, and he never failed to impress upon them the promise of Muhammad as to the rewards that will be the happiness of those who sacrifice themselves for the Muhammadan faith.

Raisull lost his chief lieutenant, Ben Hacen, and though the loss was most serious, Ben Hacen having been an inspiring and energetic leader and commander of all the shooting arrangements, Raisull turned even that to some advantage, making a speech on the occasion which had all the desired effect upon an enormous gathering of the faithful who listened to it.

Rebels on the Offensive

Just before the beginning of operations General Berenguer went over to Larache and there reviewed all the troops that were going forth to combat. Times had already been somewhat exciting in those parts. The rebels had been displaying truculence and had made attacks daringly close in. It has not been to be assumed that these men—whom it is hard after all to call "rebels" but they were that officially—in their last extremity were exclusively on the defensive. They were continually aggressive,

violently so, made attacks at the most unexpected times and places and, it must be added, achieved comparatively some marked successes. They did better in these affairs than when the troops of Spain were urged against them.

They had been celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Spanish occupation, a sort of festival had been held in the Teatro de Espana, and some of the native chiefs had come in from the outside to pay their compliments. General Berenguer here reviewed no fewer than 3000 men, who had 40 guns, 10 companies of machine guns and a vast quantity of munitions and material of every description.

No Call for Reinforcements

With the Ceuta and Tetuan forces also at their full, and the available strength being ample, it was unfortunate that the report should have been circulated in Madrid—derived from what source is not known, but only suspected—that General Berenguer was short of men and had made an urgent appeal to the Ministry of War for reinforcements, the result of which it was thought, would probably have been the sending of 12,000 more men to him. General Berenguer sent a dispatch to Madrid to counteract this stupid statement, the most of which was made by the opponents of the Morocco campaign, who, at the slightest excuse, or none at all, exclaimed that Spain was wasting all her substance on a Morocco desert from which she could never derive any reward.

The High Commissioner in his dispatch said that although in one respect such tales as this, being so obviously false, deserved no recognition, it had to be remembered that Raisull knew very well how to take the utmost advantage of them and any indiscretion on the part of Spain to reanimate his followers. The High Commissioner therefore thought it well to say that the situation in so far as the Spanish operations were concerned was absolutely normal, the advance was proceeding with absolute success, and nobody thought of asking for a single man more from Spain.

Moors Pressed Back

The first operations on the part of the Ceuta and Tetuan forces had striking success. What happened, in effect, in addition to the taking of some 200 square kilometers of rebel country, was that the rebels of Beni Aros were pressed back so that they were completely isolated from those of Beni Hozmar, Beni Lait and Beni Hassan, and the line of communications from Tetuan to Xauen was secured beyond all doubt. In the combats that took place in the Zoco el Arba, in the course of these operations, the Foreign Legion, which by non-Spanish critics was credited with all kinds of futility and incompetence, particularly distinguished itself, and earned the praises of the High Commissioner.

The latter in a dispatch to Madrid made reference to the sanctuary of Muley Abdaz Selam, or Muley Abdesselam, as others, including himself, spell it, stating that it is on a hill near Tarazut at a locality called the Horme de Beni Aros, and that this is one of the most venerated sanctuaries in Islam. He was, therefore, exercising every effort to spare it and to wound the religious sentiments of the Muhammadans as little as possible, and when this district should fall into the hands of the Spaniards he proposed immediately to draw a ring round the part embracing the sanctuary and subject it to a special régime of non-intervention character with nothing of the military about it, so that the eminently religious atmosphere of the place might be thoroughly preserved.

INDIA TO RAISE A NATIONAL MILITIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—The demand that India should be better informed as to the need of her defense and given greater opportunity of training herself for self-defense and of not being so utterly dependent on the ruling power is laudable, and the steps have been taken for its realization in a practical manner. Therefore six battalions are to be raised on a definite militia basis, two units in the more martial Punjab and one each in Bombay, Bengal, Madras and the United Provinces, to be shortly followed by a second, it is hoped, in the latter Province.

Service will be general in India and at the request of Indian members can be extended beyond the frontier. There will in addition be a university corps. In the same manner as the territories in Great Britain, these six battalions will be definitely attached to a regular unit of tried and proved reputation. They will belong to groups recruited from the same area.

Virtually the force cannot yet provide its own officers and till that state of efficiency is reached, the commanding officer, the adjutant and the company officers will be found from British officers of the Indian Army. The twenty-fifth and the sixty-second Punjabis, the one hundred and third Mahrattas, the seventy-third Carnatic Infantry, the ninety-fourth infantry and the second Queen Victoria's own Rajput light infantry are the six regular battalions first selected for affiliation.

The beginning is as yet on a small scale, but if the Indian territorial battalions imbibe the traditions of the regiment with anything like the rapidity with which the British territorial assimilated the esprit de corps of their regular brethren so that after the first year of the war the territorial divisions had as high a renown as any then the future of the force is assured.

Tradition is as strong in the Indian Army as it is in the British, though owing to the present conditions of service, there is grave reason to doubt that such a good type of officer will not be obtained in the question of hours.

PREMIER EXPLAINS TO LORD R. CECIL

Mr. Lloyd George Refutes Statements That in His Attack on Labor Party He Made Reference to Labor Elements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England—The supporters of Mr. Lloyd George feel that his speech on March 23 last (in which he stated that the Labor leaders and the Labor members of Parliament were but corporals of the Labor army, and that they had to take their orders from the Marxian and Socialist members of the party who remained out of sight and that extremists forced their will upon the less noisy majority) has been fully borne out by the events which have occurred since that date. The Prime Minister has many opponents, however, who say that his words were provocative, coming as they did eight days before the decontrol of the coal industry, and tended to prolong the coal strike. Among the latter is Lord Robert Cecil, and in the recent discussion in the House of Commons on the Government grant of £10,000,000 to ease the fall of miners' wages, which forms part of the settlement on June 28, Lord Robert told the Prime Minister to task for what he called a speech of violent denunciation of the whole of the Labor Party on the eve of decontrol last March.

Mr. Lloyd George took exception to a further remark of Lord Robert Cecil that he had denounced Labor, and pointed out that he was referring to the party and not to the Labor electorate. When Mr. Lloyd George got the opportunity of replying he concluded by asking Lord Robert either to justify the statement he made by a single quotation from the speech referred to, or to withdraw it. Lord Robert gave no reply, but, on the following day he wrote to The Times and gave chapter and verse from The Times report of the speech to which he took exception. In this letter he maintains that as Mr. Lloyd George refers to the electorate who had voted for the Labor Party in the by-elections in 1920 and 1921, it was a fair deduction that his remarks referred to the Labor electorate, the majority of which consists of the working classes. On this account he states that he has nothing to withdraw.

Lord Robert's Speech

The passage in Lord Robert's speech that Mr. Lloyd George took exception to was as follows:

"In that situation there was one incident to which I think it right to call attention. Control was to come to an end on the 31st of March. On the 23rd of March the Prime Minister met some of his supporters, I believe within the precincts of the House, and delivered his speech, very largely on the coal, or, at any rate, on the labor situation. It was a speech of violent denunciation of the whole of the Labor Party and all that it represented. It reminded some of those who read it of the earlier manner of the Prime Minister. Labor was identified as a whole with Karl Marxism and Socialism."

"No, the Labor Party; but I do not call that Labor," the Prime Minister interjected.

Lord Robert continued: "He emphasized his intention by expressly saying that there was no use in trusting to the moderate men; they would not be able to do anything to stop it." Mr. Lloyd George interposed by saying "The Labor Party." "The Labor Party, if you like," replied Lord Robert. "But by whom are they going to be dictated to? Not by their colleagues of the Labor Party, but by the Labor electors behind them."

Premier Corrects

Here again the Prime Minister interrupted and said: "The Noble Lord makes a statement about a speech which I made. Apparently he does not accept it, and I do not expect him to, but perhaps he will kindly quote what I said. I never made any statement about the Labor electorate. The statement that I made was about the Labor Party, and I decline, in spite of what the Noble Lord has said, to identify them with the workers." To which Lord Robert replied:

"My right honorable friend is entitled to put forward his interpretation and I am entitled to put forward mine."

"I am entitled to demand a quota-

"tion," retorted the Prime Minister. "I decline to give way," said Lord Robert. "You have no right to put your interpretation on it," declared the Prime Minister. Lord Robert then said: "What he did say was this, and I think he will not deny my description of it; I shall be surprised if he does. He said, expressly mentioning the moderate Labor leaders by name, that it was useless to trust to their moderation because the people behind them would drive them into extreme courses. I think that is a correct interpretation." The Prime Minister here pointed out that Mr. Frank Hodges said exactly the same thing.

An Unwise Speech

"That was the lecture which was delivered on the eve of decontrol," concluded Lord Robert, "and I venture to say that a more unwise speech was never delivered by a responsible statesman. So far from being likely to produce a settlement, it was likely to precipitate the crisis which ultimately occurred. I would remind the committee that this came just before the crisis, just before the final break, and the result was—I hear my right honorable friend say, 'This means that I cannot criticize political opponents.' It does not mean anything of the kind, as my right hon. friend knows. This was criticism of a violent kind, of a provocative kind, which produced an at-

mosphere of great provocation, and which I am satisfied was one of the causes which made it difficult to produce a settlement."

In reply the Prime Minister devoted his entire remarks to refute Lord Robert's statements. He considered that he was perfectly entitled like any other member of the House to criticize a party which is in opposition to the one he happened to be associated with. Monopoly of criticism he said, does not belong to the Noble Lord. He reinforced his position by stating:

"I pointed out that the country must not be misled by the fact that those who were in the front were essentially moderate men, but that they were dominated by men behind them who were not moderate, and that in the end it is the counsels of those men which prevail. I did not imagine at that moment that in a very short time my prediction would be so completely verified. I will just quote to the House of Commons the very passage traversed by the Noble Lord, which he declined absolutely to quote, and I ask all honorable members—and I do not except honorable members opposite—whether what the Noble Lord said about the Labor Party was correct. 'Who stood in the way?' The Abbot type."

"That is the corporal type—they accepted the doctrine that leadership was unnecessary."

"Freedom to negotiate was freedom to sell your people. Initiative and adaptability were cowardice. The leaders were mere paid servants whose job was to be led by the rank and file."

"Almost the words I used."

"Parrot-like we were crying 'Pool when we could have grasped wages with both hands.'

The Premier's Warning

"He goes on through and through

constantly quoting the anti-beer party and, according to him, the strike lasted for four months when it might never have taken place had it not been for that type. The only difference between the Noble Lord and myself is that I know something about these people. I warned the country then, in March, before the strike ever began, that it was not the responsible leaders, the men whom we met here in the House of Commons, who would count, but that there were men behind who rushed them into foolish, extreme and violent courses against their judgment, and that was the real danger. Everything that has happened since has completely exemplified what I said."

Although in the discussion the point

was not raised, readers of The Christian Science Monitor may remember

that on the so-called "Black Friday,"

April 15, when the members of the Triple Alliance withdrew from the threatened strike in aid of the miners,

Mr. J. R. Clynes, the leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, was on his feet announcing to the House that Labor leaders had to take

their instructions from the delegates,

and could not control the actions of the Labor unions, thus bearing out the

Premier's definition of the Labor

you have got to do," and if they do

not do it some one else will be put in their places.

"I ask," the Premier continued, "is not that exactly what Mr. Hodges himself said? I will just quote what Mr. Frank Hodges said this week after the settlement, and I ask where is the distinction between the two."

"Who stood in the way?"

"Not the Government, not the mud-sills and mistakes of the government which the Noble Lord sees everywhere."

"Who stood in the way? The Abbot

type."

There is little doubt that public opinion, which was allowed to run wild in a welter of irresponsibility a few

months of civilization for justice and security must be met, and if, as events have indicated, the local government

is not yet sufficiently strong to assure this requirement restrictions and guarantees must be imposed.

Whatever the extremists may say the general situation is being better appreciated generally, and opinion is now concerned regarding the probable extent of the internal independence which will eventually be granted.

Although there is evidence that the Zaghloulites are attempting to reorganize demonstrations, it is satisfactory to note that the government, under the acting presidency of Sarwat Pasha, is taking up a strong attitude and that no disturbances of any importance have occurred. Further, the defeat of the Kemalists in Asia Minor must have a cooling effect on their many admirers among the extremists here. Altogether the situation is much improved.

POLITICAL SITUATION IMPROVING IN EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—It is natural

that Egypt watched very closely the negotiations which took place in London for determining the country's political future, and this interest was well maintained by the local press.

There is little doubt that public opinion,

which was allowed to run wild in a welter of irresponsibility a few

months ago, is being gradually molded

to look facts in the face. Few circumstances have contributed a more steady effect than the strong attitude taken up by the European colonists in Egypt and Alexandria especially, as a result of the outbreaks in May.

Egypt is being shown that the demands of civilization for justice and security must be met, and if, as events have indicated, the local government

is not yet sufficiently strong to assure

this requirement restrictions and guarantees must be imposed.

Whatever the extremists may say the general situation is being better appreciated generally, and opinion is now concerned regarding the probable extent of the internal independence which will eventually be granted.

Although there is evidence that the Zaghloulites are attempting to reorganize demonstrations, it is satisfactory to note that the government, under the acting presidency of Sarwat Pasha, is taking up a strong attitude and that no disturbances of any importance have occurred. Further, the defeat of the Kemalists in Asia Minor must have a cooling effect on their many admirers among the extremists here. Altogether the situation is much improved.

ITALIAN DEFICITS REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—In the Chamber, the

Minister for the Treasury recently

announced that the deficit in the 1920-

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PARIS BOURSE IS REPORTED FIRMER

Movement on Whole Said to Be Upward Though Definite Turn of Tide in French Industrial Values Is Not Yet Clear

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Paris Bourse is firmer and the situation could now be considered satisfactory had one not the curiosity to refer back to the quotations of six months ago. In a large number of cases there has been a slow but steady depreciation. The downward curve in industrial shares has brought their value relatively low, though when one compares prices with prices of the previous week there would appear to be an improvement.

Generally these reviews of the share market neglect to glance back far enough from time to time. Nearly always is today examined in the light of yesterday, or at most this week in the light of last week. It would be, perhaps, a good thing to put the figures for (say) six months ago in the quotation tables. On that showing it would be seen that many French companies have experienced a severe slump. The extent of the drop is difficult to measure in a week by week survey.

Movement Is Upward

This being said, due note being taken of the real situation, it should be added that there are now distinct signs of the contrary process beginning. The movement though still hesitant is on the whole upwards. There is still some patient waiting for the definite turn of the tide in French industrial values and it would be premature to state that the present amelioration denotes the final upward direction. However, one can be permitted to be hopeful.

It is precisely on the industrial side that the "reprise" is expected by most people on Bourse. There are, however, prudent persons who believe that industrial values cannot materially improve until the movement has become general. First, they say, the high prices for shares last year were fictitious. The apparent boom was the result of speculation. There was a wild optimism, an unjustified belief, in a commercial boom. The Bourse was led by this mirage to make the most enormous evaluations. They did not depend upon intrinsic values. Prices were forced up out of all measure. It was inevitable that buyers should become shy and the dangerous position taken by the market disclose itself.

Thus began the crisis which has been not a sharp, sudden crisis but a lingering decline of values. Industrial shares at their highest prices could be reckoned as yielding an interest of only 2 or 3 per cent, while the Treasury was issuing six-months' bonds at 5 per cent and consolidated loans at 6 per cent. That there should now be a realization of these facts is not surprising, and that automatically, if gradually, quotations should come down and down until industrial shares were in some sort of harmony with general conditions was to have been foreseen.

At the present moment, broadly speaking, the purchaser of industrial shares can obtain something like 5 per cent on his outlay, but even this 5 per cent is diminished by the income tax, which does not apply to government securities and which is in round figures 10 per cent.

Difference in Many Cases

It is not, then, astonishing that there should be a difference in many cases of 40 and even 60 per cent between industrial values of some months ago and industrial values of today. Even now, having regard to the conditions, it is possible that industrial shares are not low enough. At any rate, it is not excessive, this great drop from previous heights.

Nevertheless, in spite of these considerations, there is such a strong belief in the industrial renaissance that quotations are beginning to improve all round and the reduction of the bank rate should help in this improvement. There is talk of reducing the interest on state borrowings, which would of course also improve the relative position of industrial values, but this operation will obviously not be simple.

The banks have benefited by the amelioration and most of them show considerable progress on recent weeks. Railroad companies have also advanced—the Orleans lines from 795 to 825 and the Midi from 649 to 672. These two companies, which are typical, show an increase in receipts of nearly 10 per cent on last year. The chief shipping companies show up very favorably—the Transatlantic, Chargeurs Réunis, and the Messageries Maritimes, substantially increasing. The Thompson-Houston makes a big jump, as does the Compagnie Générale d'Électricité. Even the Télégraphique Sans Fil Company advanced considerably. Metallurgical shares are distinctly better. It would be difficult to point to any of the more important companies which have not registered higher prices. Sugar shows an excellent tendency. Indeed, the situation may be summed up by saying that there is in almost every department manifest progress. It is, of course, possible that some of this buying is speculative and in anticipation of a more solid advance in the autumn.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The National City Bank announces that its branches at Barranquilla, Bogota and Medellin, Colombia, have been closed. On November 12, 1920, Dow, Jones & Co. announced that the National City Bank had decided to close its branches in Colombia, South America. Unprofitable business and slow collections were said at the time to be the reason for that step.

Fiji's trade with Australia in bananas has been stopped by the new Commonwealth duty of 8s. 4d. a cental, which is equivalent to 100 pounds. Fiji banana growers resent the exclusion of their fruit from the Commonwealth in the interests of the banana plantations in the northern rivers of New South Wales. It is possible that Fiji will now cease importing Australian biscuits.

A great increase is shown in the imports and exports of Belgium during the first half of the present year as compared with the first six months of 1920, according to volume statistics which have recently been issued. There has, however, been a decrease in the value of both, which, of course, can be accounted for by declining prices.

The Chinese Consul at Trieste has reported to the Chinese Government that he has made arrangements with the Italian Government to hold Chinese manufacturers' exhibition at Trieste, in order to promote the trade relations between the two countries. After a conference between the ministries of foreign affairs, and agriculture and commerce, the proposal has been approved.

Wholesale prices of dressed beef in eastern markets during the week to August 20 went down to within two cents of pre-war prices, the decline during the year having been nearly 45 per cent.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN THE FAR EAST

Slack Overseas Commerce but More Encouraging Financial Conditions Are Reported

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Slack overseas trade, but more encouraging financial conditions in the Far East during the past month were reported by trade representatives in cables made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Outstanding economic conditions in China during the month, according to Commercial Attaché Arnold at Peking, were an improving demand in the interior for foreign goods and a more satisfactory financial condition, together with notable German activity but an otherwise quiet foreign trade. There has been, however, he added, a notable increase in the imports of American automobiles and American cotton.

The outlook for future trade in Siam is good, Consul Davis at Bangkok declared, although during the first quarter of the year imports from the United States were a third less than in the preceding year, while imports from Great Britain doubled and those from other European countries increased from two to twenty-fold.

CONFIDENT FEELING IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Despite a more confident feeling in the securities market on the stock exchange here yesterday business was quiet. The attendance continued small. Price changes in the gilt-edged issues were mixed and confined to narrow limits. Trading in French loans was dull, with prices heading around the previous close.

Price movements in oil shares were irregular but a rallying tendency was in evidence. Shell Transport and Trading was 4%. Mexican Eagle 4 9-16. Home rails were buoyant but what appeared to be almost professional dealings. Dollar descriptions were quiet and unchanged.

Argentine rails were inclined to sag and displayed heaviness. Kaffirs ruled steady. On repurchasing the rubbers generally developed steadiness. Hudson's Bay was quoted at 6 1/4.

Consols for money 48, Grand Trunk 4%, De Beers 11%, Rand Mines 2%, Bar silver 37 1/2% per ounce. Money 3% per cent. Discount rates, short bills 4 1/2@ 5% per cent; three months bills 4 9-16@ 11-16 per cent.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Declaring a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum and a bonus of 10 per share, the Bank of New South Wales recently reported a profit of £404,000 for its half year ended March 31. This was nearly 25 per cent more than in the same period of the previous financial year.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Prices in the wheat market displayed strength yesterday and prices were substantially higher, closing quotations being 2 to 2 1/2 points higher, with September at 11 1/2% and December at 11 1/8. Corn also went up, September closing at 53% and December at 54. Hogs and provisions were lower. September rye 10 1/4%, December rye 10 2%, September barley 6 1/2%, December barley 6 2%, December barley 6 1/2%, September pork 17 100, September lard 10 27, October lard 10 37, January lard 9 27, September ribs 8 80, October ribs 8 75, January ribs 8 50.

COTTON MARKET
NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed strong yesterday. October 13 58, December 13 52, January 13 56, March 14 08, May 14 15. Spot quiet, middling 13 60.

FUTURE OF BRITISH RAILROAD FINANCE

Although Coming Out of War in Somewhat Poor Condition, New Grouping of Companies Will Tend Toward Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Release of the railroads of Great Britain from government control has given an opportunity to effect a complete reorganization of the system prevailing before the war, and an exceedingly complicated railway bill will be piloted, not without difficulty, through all its stages in committees of the House of Commons. The whole subject is consequently involved in a mass of contentious details, and the difficulty of thinking about future prospects is the difficulty of disentangling the broad essential outlines of the question from the thousands of important but more less irrelevant side issues. But if one tries to look at the wood and not at the trees, a comparatively simple case emerges, which can be stated in a perfectly comprehensible form; and it is, after all, the broader outlines that will determine the future course of railway finance.

The British railways come out of the war period of control in a fairly battered condition. That is not surprising; but to admit the fact is not necessarily to accept a gloomy view of their future. It is true that the wages paid to railway workers have risen from £2,470,000 sterling in 1913 to £2,400,000 in 1920, and to about £175,000,000 in 1921. It is also true that the arrears of maintenance and renewals are so immense that with the best possible management and the most favorable finance conceivable, they cannot be overtaken except within a fairly considerable period of years.

Economic Fundamentals
But on the other hand, the return of the management into private hands promises that economic fundamentals will come into their own once more, that stations which do not pay will be closed down, that superfluous staff will be dispensed with, and in fact that enterprise and initiative will combine to run the railways on business lines. Moreover the new grouping of the companies into a number of systems will tend on the one hand toward economy by unification and standardization, and on the other hand it will considerably strengthen the bargaining power of the railways by eliminating unnecessary duplication and competition. The express intention of the Railway Bill is to establish a monopoly for the unified companies in the different areas into which the country is to be divided. The system of grouping is territorial throughout.

So far, then, in spite of the damage due to the war and to control, there is no reason for being pessimistic about railway finance. The Minister of Transport, who was in charge of the bill, is himself a railway manager, and intends to give up his ministerial position and to return at last to private business. It is very certain that so far as the interests of the existing railway companies could be safeguarded, he will have seen to it that they are generously treated. The new group companies start the period of decontrol with a sum of over £50,000,000 sterling in cash, paid to them by the government as compensation, and available practically at once. They will therefore be saved from having to make large demands on the capital market at the outset, and (with only one notable exception) they have accepted the bill as an agreed measure. Protests, in so far as there have been any, have come, not from the railway companies themselves, but from the public and from traders, especially from the representatives of the heavy industries.

The fact that the iron and steel industries have been among the first to take objection to the new railway organization is a clue to one of the leading considerations which affect the future of railway finance in England. The government, when it took over the railways from private hands, undertook to see to it that at the end of the whole transaction the companies should be left in no worse position than when control began. Roughly speaking, the main intention of the railway bill is to give effect to this undertaking, not only as regards the position of the companies at the moment when they are released from control, but also as regards their earning power and their prospects generally for the future.

Insure Standard Revenue
The aim therefore is to insure for them a standard revenue based on what they were actually earning before the war. Now the war has produced one natural but somewhat unexpected result in regard to transport in England. Transport at the front consisted almost entirely of road transport, and the war was a revelation of what could be done on the roads. Private enterprise has not been slow to learn the lesson. In a compact little country like England, thickly populated and well provided with roads and lanes that give easy access to almost any remote corner, the opportunities of motor transport are almost unlimited. Already it is a familiar sight in London to see motor coaches on their way not merely to Brighton (a distance of 5 miles or so) but to Bournemouth and other resorts 100 miles and more away. The first time-table of motor services for general use was published not long ago, and showed that already the system of road transport for passengers is widely developed. For light goods the

facilities and the opportunities are even better. Those who look ahead into the future can picture to themselves how within a comparatively short time a certain amount of passenger traffic and a very great deal of light goods traffic will be permanently lost to the railways.

If therefore the new grouped companies are to earn the same money in a few years' time as they earned in 1913, the fear is that they can only do so by putting up rates for the heavy goods in compensation for what they lose on the light. Hence all the anxiety and concern in the iron and steel trades about the future of British railway finance, for the heavy industries simply cannot exist if they are to be mulcted so as to make the railways solvent, while their competitors abroad thrive on the subsidy which almost every European government is now paying by running state railways at a loss.

Some attempt is now being made to enable the railways themselves to undertake transport by road. At present their powers are severely limited. They may collect and deliver, but only for the purposes of transport by rail. It is easy to see that even if their powers were extended, their competitive position would not be greatly improved. For their capital is for the most part locked up in what would then be a waning asset, and they would in fact be competing on the roads against themselves. The move to enable the railways to go in for road transport is like the action of a millionaire who, having invested vast sums in genuine pearls, attempts to protect himself against a fall in their value, by buying up large amounts of the new cultured pearls that threaten to compete with his present investment. Like the railways, he would still be left with a bad asset.

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GOLD IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES
NEW YORK, New York—The steamship Aquitania has arrived with 115 boxes of gold coin, and bullion from India, and 110 boxes of bar gold from England. Of the Indian gold, 114 boxes are consigned to Barclay Hazzard & Co., forwarding agents. One box of Indian gold was for Brown Bros. & Co. The shipments from England, 110 boxes, was a consignment for Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The French liner La Lorraine is bringing \$500,000 additional gold consigned to the Equitable Trust Company, making \$2,500,000 recently engaged from France by this company.

Of the total gold imported into the United States in the 12 months ending June 30, \$228,574,860 came from England; \$103,836,999 from France; \$44,268,466 from Sweden; \$31,862,135 from Canada; \$17,145,748 from India; \$16,582,877 from Holland, and \$101,845,336 from other countries.

CANADA'S EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCE
OTTAWA, Ontario—A general decrease in the export of Canadian farm produce to the United States since the United States Emergency Tariff Act became effective is disclosed by the Trade and Commerce Bulletin. Exports in July were: Butter and substitutes, 104,310 pounds, as compared with 1,690,158 pounds in July a year ago; cheese and substitutes, 3620 pounds as against 10,577; fresh or frozen beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork, 966,800 pounds as against 20,400,300; milk, fresh 167,843 gallons against 284,031; milk, preserved, condensed or sterilized, 195,936 pounds against 2,935,677; potatoes 1322 bushels against 21,395; cattle 6553 head against 18,321; wheat flour and semolina 3931 barrels against 29,652; wool, 469 pounds against 378,320.

NEW LOW RECORDS IN NEW YORK MARKET
NEW YORK, New York—Stocks of every description, especially industrial and specialties, were under continuous pressure yesterday, adding one to almost five points to recent losses. More than a score of new low records for the year were made. Mexican Petroleum and some other active stocks rallied in the afternoon but minor issues were weak. Rails, including dividend-paying shares, gave way, while Pacifics, grangers and coalers reacted 1 to 2 1/2 points in the final hour. Call money was firm with 5 1/2 per cent the ruling rate. Sales totaled 462,500 shares.

The close was weak: Northern Pacific 72 1/2, off 3 1/2; Pierce Oil preferred 31, off 4; Reading 65 1/2, off 2; Sears Roebuck 60 1/2, off 2%; Union Pacific 118 1/2, off 1 1/2%; American Bosch 33, up 3 1/2; Royal Dutch of New York 46, off 1 1/2.

BOND AVERAGES
NEW YORK, New York—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago, follow:

	Stat.	Fr.	Yr.	Per
10 highest grade rails.	77.49	.00	+2.81	
10 second grade rails.	75.00	.09	+5.41	
10 public utility bonds.	73.91	.03	+6.34	
10 industrial bonds.	84.81	.06	+2.95	
Combined average.	77.80	.00	+2.88	

Changes from day previous, month ago and year ago.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
Monday Sat. Parity
Sterling \$3.654 \$2.66 \$4.8665
France (French) 0.970 .0774 1.920
France (Belgian) 0.7855 .06885 1.930
France (Swiss) 1.68 .1687 1.920
Italy 1.071 .1071 1.9174 1.920
Guider4071 .3109 .4020
German marks 0.0113 .0117 .4280
Argentine pesos 2.393 .2987 .4285
Drachmas (Greek) 0.0548 .0548 1.920
Pesetas 1.292 .1280 1.923
Swedish kroner 2.143 .2144 .2880
Danish kroner 1.650 1.650 .2880

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS' REPORT

Activity in Boston Market Said to Be Expanding With Sharp Demand for Work Shoes and Also Prime-Medium Grades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Activity in the Boston shoe market is expanding somewhat, and all lines of footwear are profiting by it. There is a sharp demand for work shoes, also for the prime-medium to the top grades of dress shoes. Haverhill and Lynn, Massachusetts, lately obtained considerable business on novelty styles, but staples are a little slow.

St. Maurice Paper, quarterly of 1 1/2% on common and of 1% on preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of Sept. 7.

Dominion Iron & Steel, quarterly of 1 1/2% on preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of Sept. 20.

United States Envelope, semi-annual of 4% on new common, payable Sept. 1.

Last semi-annual on the old stock was \$2.50 a share and \$2.50

AMITY OF NATIONS BEING FURTHERED

Former British Prime Minister Says Summons by Mr. Harding Is Happy "Augury for the Future of the World"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Ministers of the British dominions attending the imperial conference were entertained to lunch by the Eighty Club, at the Connaught Rooms, London, when H. M. Asquith, who presided, and other speakers made important pronouncements on Anglo-American relations and the basis of international amity.

LIMITS OF GERMAN ABILITY TO PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—That the maximum indemnity a country could pay in a year was the excess of the exports services rendered and interest on investments over the total of imports and corresponding services and interests, was the opinion expressed by Herbert G. Williams, in delivering a recent lecture on the economic effect of the German indemnity.

The payment of an indemnity, he said, by means of a bill of exchange led to a great demand for foreign currencies, and thereby lowered the value of the currency of the country paying the indemnity. In the case of Germany the value of the mark was forced down. This in turn stimulated German exports and restricted imports of that country, and thus enabled the bill of exchange to be met.

The internal limits of a people obliged to pay a huge yearly indemnity were governed by two psychological factors. First, an indemnity meant lowering the standard of living of the people of the country paying it. If the standard was lowered too much production would suffer and the total amount of the indemnity would be reduced. In the second place, if the indemnity was spread over too long a period the country paying tribute would ultimately reach such a psychological condition that the outcome would be that it would prefer to fight again rather than continue paying.

Therefore, concluded Mr. Williams, it was much more advisable to regulate the indemnity so that payments rose gradually to a top point and then fell off gradually till the last payment was made. Economic and financial shocks which would inevitably be adverse to Britain as well as Germany would then be eliminated.

ONTARIO PREMIER DISREGARDS CRITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, is not in the slightest degree disconcerted by the criticisms which are now being launched against him and his government that in appointing the Sutherland Commission to investigate matters appertaining to the proposed radical scheme, they shirked their responsibility as ministers of the Crown. He refused to make any official statement at the present time regarding the government's attitude to the hydroelectric radial railway scheme, but said that soon the Cabinet would issue a clear-cut statement.

"But," Mr. Asquith continued, "even more important and more hopeful is the President's invitation to a practical discussion of general disarmament. It is appalling to think how much of the revenue of the so-called civilized states of the world is still devoted to the pursuit and the development of the methods and the machinery of destruction. A reopening of the old competition in armaments would be the worst thing that could happen to the world. I am certain that there will be an immediate, grateful, and unanimous response to the President's appeal from the British dominions."

Repression Fute

Mr. Asquith went on to refer to the Irish Conference, making effective quotation from a speech he delivered in October, 1920, in which he stated that he was frankly contemplating negotiations between Ireland and England, and that it would have to come to sooner or later. The real danger to the British Empire was to attempt to maintain imperial unity by the crude devices of repression force, instead of by the invisible but indissoluble ties of love and loyalty.

Mr. Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, remarked that the imperial conference was associated more closely than most people understood with President Harding's invitation to a double conference on Pacific questions and armaments reduction. To no country did his great initiative mean so much as to Canada, and he could answer for it that there would be a worthy response from the Dominion.

H. M. M. Menzies, Minister for Defense for South Africa, stated that Mr. Smuts would have been present but for the pressure of public business. He voiced South Africa's gratitude to Gladstone, Campbell-Bannerman, and Lord Buxton, its first Governor-General, and said events had proved their trust was justified. Speaking of the present position of affairs in South Africa, he claimed that for climate, soil, agriculture and mineral possibilities, there was "no country to beat it." It was now self-supporting, and could help to feed Canada if necessary. It had helped its internal quarrels, but South Africa was sound in national spirit, it

INDIA AND THE PRINCE'S VISIT

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—It is hoped that the extremist threats will not result in timid politicians advancing the theory that in effect the Prince of Wales' visit had better be postponed until the last non-cooperator is contented. Meanwhile a strong committee has been appointed to assist the Political Department in the preparation for the royal visit. Indian members of the committee include Lala Harkishan Lal, the former rebel of the Punjab disturbances in 1919, Pandit Mohan Malaviya, a Moderate politician who is, however, a close friend of Mr. Ghandi and other extremists; it is being developed and is sufficient to more than overcome New England's remoteness from coal mines.

INDUSTRIAL PLACE OF NEW ENGLAND

Chamber of Commerce Study Refutes Assertion That Six States Are Losing Position in Manufacture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Refutation of assertions and opinions that New England is losing its industrially eminent position is contained in the evidence submitted in a special report issued yesterday by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The fact is established, after long and careful study by the bureaus of commercial and industrial affairs and information and investigation of the chamber, that New England has kept pace with the rest of the nation during the last century of its expansion.

In the period from 1909 to 1919, which included, during the latter period, the expansion and stimulus of the war conditions, the report says, "New England showed an increase in the number of persons engaged in manufactures and in primary horsepower far in excess of her increase in per cent in population which, in itself, was fairly close to that for the country as a whole. These are truer factors to measure by than the value of products owing to the monetary inflation that has expanded the dollar measure of values."

Product Value Increase

It is pointed out that in point of value the products of New England increased 145 per cent against 135 per cent for the country as a whole between 1914 and 1919. The report adds that the states which showed the greatest per cent of gain in manufactures are such as Oklahoma, Washington and Idaho, "which are still in the initial boom stage so far as manufacturing industries are concerned." Oil and lumber exploitation is credited with some of the highest percentage increases.

The report makes the point that it is not logically possible for New England's proportion of the production of 48 states to be as great as when there were 13 or 30 states. It is declared "little short of marvelous that Massachusetts, with a very limited area, is now sixth in population out of 49 states, and was but seventh out of 27 states in 1820."

Centering attention on the three states of southern New England—Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—the report finds that this section has made a better gain in population in per cent, between 1910 and 1920, than the country as a whole. A population increase of 24 per cent and a product value increase of 155.7 per cent is recorded for Connecticut in the past 10 years. The preeminence of Massachusetts in the cotton goods, boots and shoes fields has been maintained, the report says, while in the production of rubber shoes, confectionery, printing and publishing, and jewelry the Commonwealth has held its position or gained.

In northern New England it is found that the product value increase has been slower but consistent due to a lessened lumber supply. The falling off in building adversely affected Vermont's production of stone work, but the State has taken long strides ahead in production of condensed and evaporated milk.

Center of Circulation

The report goes on to marshal statistics showing Boston in third position as a center for newspaper circulation and book publication; placing Massachusetts fifth in trolley mileage, fourth in number of passengers and second in the number of cars. The Commonwealth leads, the report adds, in the use of electric lighting and piped water, as a stronghold of mutual savings banks and as an investor in building and loan societies. In addition there are more automobiles for each 100 people in New England than the general average for the country. "A number of factors," the report continues, "have been listed as indicative of New England's progress and high average prosperity. One more remains to be mentioned and that is that the industries which employ the greatest number of her people are those in which the constancy of employment or the ratio of the minimum number for the year to the maximum is higher than for the country as a whole. At the time of the last test of this character, every New England state, except Maine, in which the lumber industry is highly seasonal, had an index of constancy of employment as high or higher than the country as a whole. As a section the average for New England was the highest of any of the nine except the west south central.

Future Development. "As to the future, New England can have confidence of continued development, for a section which has held its place during so many decades and generations will be able to meet new problems as it has in the past. In recent years, coal supply has been a serious problem, but a section which gained its first ascendancy through the use of water power can turn back the pages of time in a measure to earlier methods again.

"It has been estimated that the six New England states have a potential water power showing a minimum horse power of over 1,712,000 and assumed development of over 3,100,000 horse power. No other industrial region of similar area on the continent is so well supplied with water for power. An eminent engineer has said that in Massachusetts alone more water power goes to waste annually than is found in the Niagara area. It is being developed and is sufficient to more than overcome New England's remoteness from coal mines."

MANITOBA OBTAINS MORE TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Manitoba educational department announces it has made arrangements to supply 650 additional teachers, thus remedying, permanently it is hoped, a serious shortage of teachers which the Province has experienced lately. Provision has been made for the holding of special training schools at various parts in the Province, the regular schools having been filled to capacity long before the time for the start of the classes.

Hitherto only second class professional training has been provided in Manitoba, holders of grade 12 or higher academic standing being required to pass special professional examinations after teaching for a time in order to obtain first-class professional licenses. The new scheme means that teachers will be trained regularly along secondary school lines, and the new course is being welcomed by the teachers generally. Of the 650 teachers who are expected to qualify for practical work this fall, 400 will receive permanent licenses to teach, and the remaining 250 will obtain temporary licenses, it is expected.

ST. LOUIS BUILDERS OFFER NEW SCALE

Various Trades Unions Are Told They Must Accept Cut in Wages or Association Will Declare an Open Shop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Master Builders Association of East St. Louis, Illinois, of which the majority of building contractors are members, have issued an ultimatum to the various East St. Louis Building Trades Unions, declaring that unless the unions accept the new wage scale, involving a reduction of about 25 cents an hour, and give contractors the right to "hire and fire," the association will declare an open shop. The present contracts with the unions expire on August 31.

A campaign to combat non-union propaganda, which is being spread by various business organizations here, has been inaugurated by the Central Trades and Labor Union, representing approximately 60,000 organized workers. The unions have adopted a resolution expressing opposition to the open shop policy adopted by employers in several industrial groups, and have appointed a general committee of 20 to take charge of the fight of the unions against the open shop in St. Louis.

The resolution adopted by the unions points out that the Chamber of Commerce is now leading the open shop fight, and pledges that the campaign of the unions will never stop "until the free American labor of St. Louis is assured of its rights, until industrial peace and good will, now interrupted by the cruel and wicked attacks of the Chamber of Commerce, has been restored, and until those responsible for business and industrial anarchy are driven from the public view and free business and commerce are resumed in St. Louis through negotiation, conciliation and arbitration."

It is planned to organize the city with ward and precinct branches and to carry on a systematic campaign to explain union ideas to all persons and to determine how every business man in each district feels toward organization.

Officials of several unions declare that various industrial organizations have obtained large funds through credit furnished by banks to fight the unions, and that those banks have refused to extend credit to labor organizations. The union officials are urging all union members to withdraw their savings accounts from these banks.

TEACHERS' SALARY PROBLEM IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—"Wherever the strike method has been resorted to in Canada it has been used not with any pleasure or any satisfaction by the teachers, but because they could not use any other. We deplore that it had ever to be, and confidently hope that the last teachers' strike has been the end of it in the Dominion." So spoke Harry Charlesworth, president of the Canadian Teachers Federation, in addressing fellow members at their annual convention in Toronto. Mr. Charlesworth said that in every instance the teachers had offered to submit the matter to arbitration but this had been refused.

"We as teachers are fighting not merely for salaries," continued Mr. Charlesworth. "There are still school boards, which refuse to recognize the teachers' organization as a body which speaks for the teachers; they insist that the teacher must treat with the board through the old method of individual arrangement. All we ask is that the Teachers Federation shall be recognized as speaking for the teachers."

"The federation must uphold the association as against the old system of individual arrangement, and the right of collective bargaining. At the bottom of all questions which concern the teacher's salary is the fact that it has been fixed solely on the basis of what any municipality decides that it can afford to pay and not on the value of the work done."

The teachers of Alberta are demanding that they should have an advisory voice on deliberative deal-

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ings of the management committee. In some quarters it has been erroneously stated that they wish to have a vote on the school board. This is denied by the teachers.

Miss Helen S. Arbutnert stated that the average salary paid to men teachers in the public schools of Ontario was \$1448 per annum while women teachers in the same schools averaged \$817. High school teachers averaged \$1820, which is below the standard of \$2000 per annum which the Teachers Federation has set. L. W. Shaw, representing Prince Edward Island, said that the 500 teachers in that island were women and on the whole received poor salaries.

The resolution adopted by the unions points out that the Chamber of Commerce is now leading the open shop fight, and pledges that the campaign of the unions will never stop "until the free American labor of St. Louis is assured of its rights, until industrial peace and good will, now interrupted by the cruel and wicked attacks of the Chamber of Commerce, has been restored, and until those responsible for business and industrial anarchy are driven from the public view and free business and commerce are resumed in St. Louis through negotiation, conciliation and arbitration."

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TEACHERS' SALARY PROBLEM IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Shipping interests of the St. Lawrence headed by the Shipping Federation of Canada, with headquarters in Montreal, have won in the protest against the decision of the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa to close down radio telegraph coast stations at various points in the lower gulf and in the river on the ground of economy. In an official notice to mariners issued by the department it is announced that the government wireless stations at Point Amour, in the Strait of Belle Isle, at Rich Point and at Three Rivers are to be continued in operation until further notice.

The value of these stations as aids to navigation was pointed out to the government by the Shipping Federation of Canada some time ago and also the value in dollars which the total incoming shipping tonnage represented. The present announcement of the department is an official acknowledgment of the stand taken by the Montreal shipping interests. Quebec also protested against this proposed economy in the government signal service.

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CANADIAN LABOR CREDIT PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Members of the Independent Labor Party of Ontario have placed themselves on record as believing that it is a matter for the governments, both Dominion and provincial, to form a system of credits to reestablish industry when banks are too cautious. They believe that if the government assured manufacturers financial backing is forthcoming, much would be done in the way of restoring confidence in industrial circles. The Labor men recommended that a royal commission be established to investigate all applications for government credit. In all cases where the government gave financial assistance, the royal commission should have the power to see that only fair profits were exacted by the

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FAVORITE TEAMS WIN IN DOUBLES

W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards Renew Partnership of 1918 and Win in United States National Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHESTNUT HILL, Massachusetts—All of the first-round matches and one match in the second round were contested yesterday in the United States national doubles lawn tennis championship tournament of 1921 on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, here. In every instance the favorite team came through without much trouble. Today will find the doubles continued and play in the boys' singles and doubles, junior singles and doubles and the father and sons tournaments going on.

W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, and **Vincent Richards** of Yonkers, New York, yesterday, renewed the partnership which they held when they won the national doubles championship in 1918, and they made a very favorable impression as they defeated C. Y. Smith and B. M. Grant of Atlanta, Georgia, the doubles sectional champions of the South, rather easily, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1. Smith was largely responsible for the games won by his team as he used a service which bothered the former champion. Both Tilden and Richards showed flashes of their best form, although they were inclined to take things rather easily.

R. N. Williams 2d of Boston, Massachusetts, and W. M. Washburn of New York, New York, winners of the Newport Casino doubles, won in straight sets from P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies, the Leland Stanford Junior University players, 6-2, 7-6, 6-1. The Californians put up a plucky game as they were facing one of the strongest doubles teams in the country and they showed up especially well in the second set, which they forced to deuce before losing. Washburn was as steady as usual with William flashing some of his brilliant strokes.

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, California, who won the doubles championship last year with C. J. Griffin of San Francisco, appeared with a new partner in the person of W. E. Davis of San Francisco, and they made a very favorable impression by winning from L. C. Wright of Boston, Massachusetts, and H. B. Guild of Nahant, Massachusetts, in straight sets, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1. This was the only second-round match played during the day.

Howard and Robert Kinsey, the two San Francisco brothers who have been doing finely on the Pacific coast, met M. Allen and William Taylor and won in straight sets, 6-2, 6-4, 7-5. The Californians appeared to take things rather easily while Allen and Taylor worked hard for every point. The latter pair played brilliantly at times, but lacked the steadiness of their opponents.

Only one match was defaulted and that was the one in which W. A. Learned of Summit, New Jersey, seven times winner of the United States singles championship, and W. J. Clothier of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, also a former singles champion, were scheduled to meet Max Woosnam and O. G. N. Turnbull of the British Isles Davis Cup team. The former pair defaulted. The summary:

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

M. B. Hutchinson and C. W. Sanders, St. Paul, defeated W. B. Brown and W. R. Haase, St. Louis, 6-2, 6-3, 6-1.

J. W. Wheelwright and J. W. Foster, Boston, defeated C. M. Charest and W. E. Sweeney, 6-2, 6-4, 6-1.

R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies, Leland Stanford Junior University, 6-2, 7-5, 6-1.

R. N. Davis and C. K. Shaw, Providence, defeated T. B. Plimpton and C. G. Plimpton, Boston, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.

H. C. Greenough and G. T. Putnam, Boston, defeated L. B. Rice, Newton, and G. Curley, Providence, 5-6, 6-5, 7-6.

H. V. Yoshell, Brooklyn, and Samuel Hardy, New York, defeated N. R. Reggio and E. B. Benedict, Boston, 6-0, 6-3, 6-0.

H. C. Johnson and G. P. Gardner Jr., Boston, defeated A. W. Jones and W. W. Ibrahim, Providence, 4-6, 4-6, 8-6.

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated B. M. Grant and C. Y. Smith, Atlanta, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1.

Max Woosnam and O. G. N. Turnbull, British Isles, defeated W. J. Learned, Summit, and W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, by default.

L. C. Wright, Chicago, and F. E. Bastian, Indianapolis, defeated T. R. Pell and L. E. Mahan, New York, 6-4, 12-10, 7-5.

J. B. Gilbert and Maj. Arthur Yencken, British Isles, defeated Fred Anderson and C. G. Plimpton, Brooklyn, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5, 7-5.

Robert Kinsey and Howard Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated M. Allen and William Taylor, Boston, 6-2, 6-4, 7-5.

Second Round

W. M. Johnston and W. E. Davis, San Francisco, defeated H. B. Guild, Nahant, and I. C. Wright, Boston, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1.

INTRODUCTORY IS WON BY THOMAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Giving a remarkable exhibition of trap shooting, Harry Thomas of Huron, South Dakota, yesterday, won the South Shore introductory 100 targets 16 yards rise, one of the features of the Grand American handicap which started yesterday at the South Shore Country Club, displayed by Alex Smith.

Thomas captured the honors by breaking 175 straight targets.

When the preliminary round had been completed, seven experts tied for honors with perfect totals. Those entitled to go into the shoot-off at 25 targets were: Fred Harlow of New York, Ohio; Frank Hughes, Mobridge, South Dakota; G. F. Ford, Indianapolis, Indiana; E. F. Woodward, Houston, Texas; C. E. Bonner, New York City; G. D. Williams, Miami, Florida; and Harry Thomas, Huron, South Dakota. Woodward and Williams were eliminated. In the second tests Hughes dropped one target while Bonner and Thomas went straight in the final shoot-off. Bonner missed his fourteenth target, while Thomas went through without a miss. Bonner was given the trophy for second place and Hughes awarded third position. The caliber of the contestants may be gathered from the fact that 20 shots turned in scores of 99.

Mrs. Toots Randall of New York City, won the United States national women's championship by breaking 98 out of 100 targets. Mrs. Randall was high woman shot in the Grand American handicap at Cleveland last year when she had a score of 89. In 1919 when the event was held in Chicago, Mrs. Randall was high woman shot with a total of 87. Mrs. C. M. Buchanan of Mitchell, South Dakota, and Mrs. E. L. King of Winona, Minnesota, tied for second with scores of 96, while Mrs. D. J. Dalton of Warsaw, Indiana, had a total of 95. Mrs. J. H. Bruff, 1920 champion, broke 91 targets. The Great Lakes zone quintet captured the American amateur five-men team championship with a total of 487. Prairie zone was second with 484, eastern, third, 483, and southern, fourth, 473. The Pacific coast was not represented. Members of the winning team were: F. G. Fuller, C. H. Larsen, O. Larsen, A. J. Robe, and C. W. Olney. Owing to rain and unexpected delays the American professional championship at double targets was postponed until this morning. Competition in the American amateur championship at the same style of targets was started and will be finished today. The American amateur championship at single targets, open only to state champions or runners-up, will be the feature tomorrow along with the professional championship at same style of targets. The east versus west team race, junior championship and Lake Michigan special also will be decided.

RED SOX DEFEAT CLEVELAND, 6 TO 5

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	72	44
New York	69	44
Washington	64	55
St. Louis	58	59
Boston	54	60
Detroit	56	64
Chicago	50	66
Philadelphia	42	73

RESULTS MONDAY

Boston	6	Cleveland	5
Detroit	10	Philadelphia	8
Chicago	5	Washington	4
New York	10	St. Louis	2

GAMES TODAY

Boston	St. Louis	New York at Cleveland	Washington at Detroit	Philadelphia at Chicago
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DETROIT OUTFIT, BUT WINS

DETROIT, Michigan—Although out-hit, Detroit won a loosely played game from Philadelphia yesterday, 10 to 8. The visitors failed to bunch their hits except in the first inning when they scored two runs and the eighth when they added four more. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E
Detroit 0 0 1 3 5 0 0 0 10 11 5
Philadelphia 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 8 16 2

Batteries—Holling, Parks, Middleton and Bassler; Naylor and Perkins, Myatt; Umpires—Morarity and Chil.

RED SOX BEAT CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland lost to the Boston Red Sox yesterday 6 to 5, when the Sox broke a tie in the ninth inning by scoring two runs. The champions rallied in their half but scored only one run. The score by

Innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E
Boston 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 — 6 9 1
Cleveland 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 — 5 12 1

Games Today

Batteries—Jones and Ruel; Morton and O'Neill; Umpires—Hildebrand and Hart.
--

HIGHLANDERS WIN, 10 TO 2

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—A rally in the sixth inning resulting in eight runs gave the New York Highlanders a 10 to 2 victory over the St. Louis Browns yesterday. The score by inn-

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E
New York 0 0 0 0 0 8 1 1 0 10 11 2
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 — 2 7 4

Batteries—Mays and Schang; Kolp, Palmer and Severson; Umpires—Connelly and Nallin.

SENATORS LOSE TO CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago defeated the Washington Senators in a close game yesterday, 5 to 4. The score by inn-

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E
Chicago 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 — 4 11 2
Washington 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 — 5 12 2

Batteries—Wiebecke, McWeeney and Schalk; Acosta, Schaft, Courtney and Garry; Umpires—Wilson and Owens.

BRITISH GOLFERS WIN

NEW LONDON, Connecticut—George Duncan and Abe Mitchell, the British professionals, defeated Alex Smith of Shenecosett and Cuthbert Butchart of the Westchester-Baltimore Country Club on the Shenecosett links here Sunday 2 up. The feature of the day's play was the remarkable golf

displayed by Alex Smith.

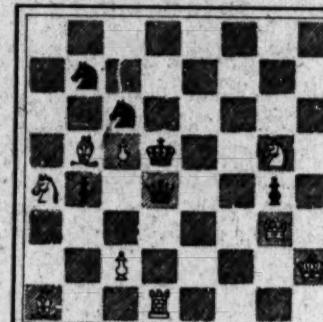
CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 289

By E. G. Olden

YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI
Original: Composed specifically for The Christian Science Monitor

Black Pieces 6



White Pieces 9

White to play and mate in two moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 287. Kt-B6 K-Kt
No. 288. 1. Kt-Q8 Kt-Kt
2. Kt-B7 P-Kt5
3. Kt-B6 P-Kt5
4. Kt-B7 P-Kt5
5. Kt-B6 P-Kt5
6. Kt-B7 P-Kt5
7. Kt-B6 P-Kt5
8. Kt-B7 P-Kt5
9. Kt-B6 P-Kt5
10. Kt-B7 P-Kt5
11. Kt-B6 P-Kt5
12. Kt-B7 P-Kt5
13. Kt-B6 P-Kt5
14. Kt-B7 P-Kt5
15. Kt-B6 P-Kt5
16. Kt-B7 P-Kt5
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25. Kt-B6 P-Kt5
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49. Kt-B6 P-Kt5
50. Kt-B6 P-Kt5
51. Kt-B6 P-Kt5
52. B-B3 P-Kt5
53. Kt-B6 P-Kt5
54. Kt-B6 P-Kt5
55. R-B8 ch P-Kt5
56. R-B8 ch P-Kt5
57. K-B8 P-Kt5

MRS. JONES WINS THE MEDAL PRIZE

Brings in a Card of 89 in the Qualifying Round of Women's Western Golf Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Exceptionally low general scoring under adverse conditions, the survival of eight visitors from beyond the Chicago district and the qualification of all except one of the favorites were features of the qualifying round of the tournament for the championship of the Women's Western Golf Association at Westmoreland Country Club here Monday.

There was a very keen contest in the gentlemen's singles final between representatives of Edinburgh and Glasgow. A hearty rivalry always exists between the two cities in all things relating to sport. This match went the full five sets and lasted nearly two hours. Dr. Elliott was three sets down in the final set, but overtook his rival and won in an exciting finish. Though he belongs to Ireland, Dr. Elliott has been for a long time located in Edinburgh, at whose university he took his degree and received his colors for hockey. He has played for Scotland at hockey in no fewer than 23 international matches. He and his partner were unsuccessful in the gentlemen's doubles championship, which was distinguished by vigorous play on the part of the winners and wonderful skill at the net. The following are the results in the final rounds:

SCOTTISH LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Ladies' Singles Championship—Mrs. Robin Welsh, Liberton, Edinburgh, defeated Miss M. M. Fergus, Liberton, Edinburgh, 4-6, 6-2.

Ladies' Doubles Championship—Mrs.

Fergus, were, however, beaten when playing together in the ladies' doubles championship, which was retained by Mrs. Heriot and Mrs. Hudleston, who are sisters and have had long practice together. That was the only one of the championships which did not change hands. Mrs. Welsh, who won the mixed doubles championship last year with C. R. Blackbeard, South Africa, had to yield up that honor, which fell on this occasion to D. L. Craig and Mrs. Hudleston. The last-named is an adept at the doubles game, and has had a share in this championship on four occasions.

Gentlemen's Singles Championship—Dr. G. Elliot, Merchiston, Edinburgh, defeated A. Blair, Pollokshields, Glasgow, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1.

Gentlemen's Doubles Championship—A. Blair, Pollokshields, Glasgow, and D. L. Craig, Partick, Glasgow, defeated Judge O. F. Lumden, India, and Dr. G. M. Elliot, Merchiston, Edinburgh, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

Boys' Singles Junior Championship of Scotland—J. B. Salvesen, Edinburgh, defeated J. C. Allan, Lomond Park, 6-2, 6-2.

Girls' Singles Junior Championship of Scotland—Miss M. Bell, Edinburgh Ladies' College, defeated Miss A. M. M. Graham, Watson's Ladies' College, Edinburgh, 6-2, 6-2.

Heriot and Mrs. Hudleston, Inverleith, Edinburgh, defeated Mrs. Robin Welsh and Miss Fergus, Liberton, Edinburgh, 6-2, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles Championship—D. L. Craig, Partick, Glasgow, and Mrs. Hudleston, who are sisters and have had

long practice together. That was the

only one of the championships which

did not change hands. Mrs. Welsh

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

TEATRO ESPAÑOL

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—What is, after all, the classic theater of Spain, the old Teatro Español, has had many important and significant seasons in its time, but few more special in a way than its last of the present period, when Camila Quiroga, the Argentine actress, came back to Madrid in obedience to popular and highly instant demand.

Some weeks ago when this Argentine company first appeared here, no first class artists from South America having previously been here to present their native drama, they opened modestly at the Princesa, the fashionable but smaller theater, which happened to be vacant at the time. They began by being largely ignored, and almost disdained, and they finished two or three weeks later as the most popular entertainers in the capital. This achievement was jointly due to the intense acting of Camila Quiroga, backed up by a very good company and excellent stage management, and the fine realistic drama of Florencio Sanchez, several of whose most prominent works were staged, all of them native to the full of the Argentine, its soil, its life, its thought, and its impulses.

The Quiroga company had apparently a doubt as to how Madrid would take these things, for on this first occasion there were only a few of them, and they were sandwiched among various other works. The latter were for the most part much less excellent, and the Madridians manifested that as they desired more Quiroga in the future, they likewise wished for Florencio Sanchez and little besides. The invitation was urgent, and the company promised to accept. Thus they returned to the Teatro Español.

This short special season was opened with what was called a comedy in three acts by Sanchez with the title of "Nuestros hijos." It represented the author in a somewhat unusual occupation. Instead of portraying, as he has done, more vividly than any other, the color, the intensity and the frequent tragedy of life in the Argentine, he apparently thinks on this occasion that it is time to express himself very clearly concerning matters of importance which are not necessarily associated exclusively with his country. The philosophies and moralizations of Florencio Sanchez are less brilliant and impressive than his plain representations of Argentine life and character in full realism. "Nuestros hijos" is a play in which Sanchez gives forth of his general thoughts, and we are to understand that he has deeply concerned himself with the mission and prime functions of women in the world. In explaining his views through his chief characters he states a large number of the simplest and most obvious platitudes, unredeemed by any contribution to thought and conclusion or by a single epigram. There are one or two good scenes in the play, and at times a certain human intensity is reached. It was thoroughly well acted. La Quiroga displayed her ability to make good thing of a very moderate part, while Escarsela and Achard were among those who supported her best. The public had determined in advance to be enthusiastic, and a full house at the Españoal was all of that.

On subsequent evenings some variably attractive non-Sanchez work was produced. One interesting piece was "El rosal de las ruinas," a "dramatic poem" in verse by Belisario Roldan. There was a feeling among the more critical parts of the audience that the form in which the work was presented had seen its best days so far as Spain is concerned at all events, and the players were evidently not happy in their declamation through such medium. Nor was the subject one that called for such pseudo-poetic expression, being only a plain story of domestic failure, unhappiness and readjustment, with a hero coming rather better out of difficulties than perhaps he should have done. Camila Quiroga again made the most of the part of Leonor.

Another piece staged in this short season was one that achieved a good success in Buenos Aires, "El movimiento continuo," the work of Rafael Jose de Rosa and Armando Discopolo. It is something of a light satire on a phase of life in countries like the Argentine where the humbler and often newly-arrived elements of the population exhibit their own special moods and inclinations in the matter of getting rich quickly. An inventor comes along with a new scheme for perpetual motion, and a company to exploit it is formed, the shareholders being those humble Spaniards, Italians and all sorts of people. And in their disillusionment is the better part of a play in which there was no Quiroga.

BATH CITIZEN HOUSE PLAYERS

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The Happy Heart" produced at Hyde Park, London.

LONDON, England.—On the north side of the Serpentine, in Hyde Park, not far from the boathouse, is a small natural amphitheater shaded by oak trees and carpeted by brown grass, and by yet browner leaves far more numerous than is usual at the end of July. Here, during the summer months, the League of Arts has been giving a series of alfresco entertainments, musical and dramatic, that have delighted many Londoners.

On this occasion, by arrangement with the Drama League, they had brought to London the Bath Citizen House Players in a fantasy of Hyde Park, "The Happy Heart." This com-

pany, we should explain, is drawn from the members of the Citizen House Club at Bath, an essentially democratic institution; and the play they have brought with them affords a good example of the intelligent efforts being made nowadays in the direction of a people's drama; for though "The Happy Heart" is an entertainment written, not by the players themselves, but specially for them, by an individual, the whole of the production, including the designing and making of scenery, costumes, properties, etc.—in addition, of course, to the rehearsing and acting—is done by the company on Saturday afternoons, or during spare evenings. A part of it, as for example the making of costumes, fulfills the requirements of the local education authorities of Bath and consequently is entitled to and receives a grant-in-aid.

Seats for the paying public, exposed to the sun, were not well filled; but about the rope that outlined the grass slopes of the stage were gathered hundreds of pink-legged, happy boys and girls eagerly awaiting the performance, and hardly restrained from satisfying their curiosity by raids upon the tents wherein the players were dressing. As the afternoon wore on, the audience was reinforced by many Boy Scouts and casual park strollers. From behind came such a babel of merry voices, from hundreds more children bathing and paddling in the Serpentine that one was inclined to wonder whether they would not, on the whole, get the best of the afternoon. But perhaps after all they did not.

The fantasy compromised a number of scenes introducing familiar park characters, including a gardener, a flower-seller, a policewoman, a tramp, a political gentleman, a nurse-maid and baby, a boy and girl, and a man-about-town, who, all more or less discontented at first, are made happy in the end by their friendly intercourse with the faerie people of the park, such as Pan-of-the-Trees, Goldleaf, Greenleaf, Song-of-the-Water, and her seven sisters: Light, Laugh, Strength, Quiet, Grace, Truth and Peace, who, as living symbols, emerge from a lake at the back of the stage.

The human people acted in the ordinary way, speaking their own words, but the faerie folk expressed themselves only occasionally by word or song, and did all the rest by dance, gesture and mime, the explanatory text, written sometimes in blank verse, sometimes in rhyme, being read by chorus in the person of Miss de Reux who, we suspect, also to be the principal author of the entertainment.

SONYA" ACTED IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Sonya" by Eugene Thomas Wyckoff, founded on the Polish play "Goryca, Zajoska, presented at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater, New York. The cast:

Peter Charlton Smith

Jakov Jay Fassett

Prince Paul Edward Emery

Count Victor Dukas France Bendetsen

Prince Michael William H. Thompson

Prince Alexander Otto Kruger

Sonya Violet Heming

King Stefan Joseph Macauley

The Court Chamberlain Richard Kendrick

The Ambassador of Romania Wallis Roberts

NEW YORK, New York—There is

intrigue and gold lace galore, a royal

purple and courtly manners in

"Sonya," but it is not these regal

trappings of a mythical kingdom some-

where in eastern Europe that make it interesting. It is because "Sonya" tells a simple human story that it holds its audience. The palatial setting, however, forms a handsome background and an interesting contrast to the story. Against the heavy cadence of the marching of guards' feet outside the palace is enacted the lyric of the prince's love for a com-

moner.

There is nothing of greatness in

this play, but an appearance of greatness has been given to it by its notable

cast, with William H. Thompson, beloved by this and a former generation as the greatest Friar Laurence in the American theater, and Violet Heming,

a player of charm and skill, Otto Kruger and Edward Emery acting the leading roles in a manner worthy of finer material. The play, however, is sufficient to provide an evening's entertainment, and is for the most part delightfully free from the "punch" and "sure-fire" lines that some Broad-

way managers consider necessary to the success of any play. Its romantic quality is held of first importance throughout. There is a character introduced in comic relief, but he falls to hold his own against the sincerity of the others.

The story tells of Prince Alexander who is lonely for a real companion. He has only his books, his instructors, and an occasional chat with grim Prince Michael, his uncle, to relieve the chill monotony of his days. He is interested when his cousin suggests that he have the solo dancer of a ballet troupe he has seen come to the palace to give him gymnastic lessons. The cousin hopes through this dancer, Sonya, to gain an influence over Prince Alexander that will stand him in good stead when Alexander comes to the throne. He has misjudged the character of the girl, however, for she will have none of his plots and plans, but seeks instead to protect the Prince from such intrigue. When the powers of the court try to arrange for him a marriage of political expediency he renounces everything for her sake, but in the end that proves unnecessary, for "Sonya" wins over the powers of the court.

The play moves smoothly and has some well-written scenes. There is nothing of tawdry sentimentality about it—or at least, the players in-

vest it with such sincerity that there seems to be none. If there is an audience for sheer romance, "Sonya" should prosper. In the title rôle Violet Heming gives an excellent performance. She never overplays a part which is full of opportunities for mannerism and cuteness.

FOUR PLAYS AND MISS ZOE AKINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One of the most hopeful signs in the theater this season is that the so-called Broadway hack playwrights are not going to have everything their way. In years past one or another of them has had as many as five plays running on Broadway in a single season, thus elevating himself by mere force of quantity production above the playwright who gave something finer, but who gave less often. This year an interesting departure is in prospect, for Zoe Akins, whose "Déclassée" revealed her as one of the most discriminating of contemporary playwrights, has four plays promised for early production on Broadway. Thus she becomes a force in the theater.

If all these four plays reveal even a part of the skill, the poignancy, the sheer literary beauty that "Déclassée" and "Foot-Loose" did, Miss Akins will easily dominate the local season. Even if her new plays enjoy only moderate success, the qualities the work of such an able artist is bound to show can elevate her to a unique place in the theater. And, in any case, Zoe Akins becomes one of the foremost figures in the New York theatrical world.

The most harassed part of a playwright's life is during rehearsal time, because of the difficulties of finding competent players. But if one waited to interview Miss Akins at leisure, there would be no interview. As rehearsal time she feels bitter toward actors, because most of them have developed such meager equipment for their work. She assured a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who was chatting with her one afternoon after a rehearsal that she was so anxious to find talented actors for her plays that next year she intended setting aside a day each week when she would receive and try out actors.

Her productions for the coming season are "Déclassée," which Ethel Barrymore will play on tour, "Daddy Goes A Hunting," which is being produced by Arthur Hopkins with Marjorie Rambeau in the stellar rôle, "Saint Ursula," a star play for Emily Stevens, written in collaboration with Edward Sheldon, "The Varying Shore," in which Elsie Ferguson will return to the speaking stage, and "Greatness." The latter three are all to be produced by Sam Harris. Miss Akins is now working on a play called "Rings and Chains" for a male star, and this may also be completed in time for production this season.

Zoe Akins first became known to playgoers about three seasons ago, when "Papa" was produced. It was a failure, lasting on the stage less than a week. Next she wrote a one-act play called "Such a Charming Young Man," which Henry Hull played, but not in New York. Even before either of these plays Zoe Akins had tried her wings in the composition of dramatic literature. She began writing plays with really serious intent at 12; previous to that time she had played much with a toy theater. Three years later she wrote a play about the problems of Capital and Labor called "The End of the Strike," and this so far met her approval that she submitted it to Julia Marlowe.

"I've never known whether Miss Marlowe found anything possible in it or not," Miss Akins explained, laughingly. "But at any rate she sent for me. My appearance must have been a great shock to her, for she didn't take me seriously after she saw me. I wasn't discouraged, though. The next year at school I wrote a parody on the Greek tragic form in blank verse. Then I began dramatizing my favorite stories. It never occurred to me that one had to have an author's permission to dramatize stories for production. I've no idea how many dramatizations I worked out; I remember that Kipling's 'The Secret Orchard' were among them, but there were many others.

"Since that I've been working steadily at plays. The very pretension of the theater is a challenge to one to give something substantial to it. I mean that it is pretentious in that it requires a building, a staff, and an audience that comes to it. There can be no lethargy in working for such an institution.

"Playwriting is a matter of personal vanity, I suppose," Miss Akins observed later. "It's a form of egotism—the showing off one's box of tricks. Well, granting that is true, there are certain tricks I am anxious to show. That's difficult to talk about though; my plays will have to speak for me."

"There is one thing that I consider of greatest importance, one thing that I work ceaselessly toward, and that is compactness of expression. I have a feeling for exactness in the use of words that I have cultivated studiously, and I hate for that reason to have my lines changed during rehearsal. In an effort to train myself to express myself simply and exactly I have made a study of legal documents. Rehearsal-time is most unpleasant for me because I hear the meaning which I have expressed in what I consider the only right way, obscured by actors who want lines changed, and who do not see clearly the characters as I have drawn them. That's difficult to talk about though; my plays will have to speak for me."

The play moves smoothly and has some well-written scenes. There is nothing of tawdry sentimentality about it—or at least, the players in-

vest it with such sincerity that there seems to be none. If there is an audience for sheer romance, "Sonya" should prosper. In the title rôle Violet Heming gives an excellent performance. She never overplays a part which is full of opportunities for mannerism and cuteness.

"I do not see why certain commentators have compared my work to some of Pinero's plays. I'm not even familiar with much of his work. My great influences have been Bernard Shaw and Gilbert Murray. Bernard Shaw taught us that reactions are more interesting than actions, giving a sound basis for awful good drama. I hate aimless story telling. I want something stiffer."

WHEN ONCE YOU HAVE SEEN "DULCY"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One of the most hopeful signs in the theater this season is that the so-called Broadway hack playwrights are not going to have everything their way. In years past one or another of them has had as many as five plays running on Broadway in a single season, thus elevating himself by mere force of quantity production above the playwright who gave something finer, but who gave less often. This year an interesting departure is in prospect, for Zoe Akins, whose "Déclassée" revealed her as one of the most discriminating of contemporary playwrights, has four plays promised for early production on Broadway. Thus she becomes a force in the theater.

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THE HOME FORUM

Borrow in Tangiers

A market is held on every Thursday and Sunday morning beyond the walls of Tangiers in a place called the "Soo de Barras" or outward marketplace. Thither repair the Moors from the country, bringing with them corn, fruit and other articles, the productions of their fields and gardens for the consumption of the town. It is my delight to visit this spot which is on the side of a hill, and sitting down on a stone to gaze. What a singular scene presents itself to the view: a wild confusion of men and horses, of donkeys and camels, of countenances of all hues, swarthy and black, of turbans of all dyes, white, green and red, of Jewish skull-caps with here and there an Andalusian hat, of halbs and gaberines, of arrogant Moors, indifferent Europeans and cringing Hebrews, the latter walking barefooted in the places where the corn is sold, which the Moor says is sacred and unfit to be pressed by the sandals of the dog-Jew. What a hubbub of sounds: the unearthly cry of the enormous camels and the neighing, braying, and bleating of other quadrupeds mingled with the discordant jabber of various and strange tongues. I have been in many singular places in the course of my existence, but certainly in none more so than the "Soo de Barras" at Tangiers.

There is much Spanish spoken in this place, especially amongst the Jews; it is also generally understood by the Europeans. The prevalent language, however, is the Arabic, or rather a dialect of it called by some Moghrabin. I was glad to find that I could make myself very well understood with the Arabic of the East, notwithstanding that it differs in many points from the Moghrabin, or language of the West. One thing has particularly struck me; namely, that the wild people, who arrive from the far interior and who perhaps have never before seen a European, invariably understand me best, and frequently in conversation designate objects with the same words as myself, which however are not intelligible to the Moors of the coast. I am by this time exceedingly well known in Tangiers, indeed I take the best means of being so by entering into discourse with every person. I believe I am liked by the Moors and am certainly treated with much respect by the Jews amongst whom a report prevails that I am a Polish rabbi. Shortly after my arrival I was visited by the most wealthy Jewish merchant of Tangiers, who pressed me in at his house, assuring me (that I should live) at free cost, and also provided with all the comforts and luxuries which could be procured.—Letters of George Borrow to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

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The Concept of Deity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
ONE of the most notable features of human history is the fact that the daily walk and conversation of peoples have ever been clearly related to their concept of Deity. In other words, a people's religion is, within certain wide bounds, a sure indication of national character. The most cursory survey of history will show this to be the case. Thus, to the Jew, in the time of the prophets or the kings, although God might be essentially a God of battles, a God of wrath and of vengeance, yet he was essentially also a God of mercy and compassion, and above all, of purity. The Jew, therefore, at his best, holding this concept of Deity, stood head and shoulders morally above the people round about him. He could not fail to do so. Though, judged by the grander concept of Deity as revealed by Christ Jesus, his standard, as he understood it, was low indeed. Yet even the lex talionis, "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," represented a tremendous advance on the accepted moral standard of the age.

To the nations round about him, which ever sought a manifold vengeance for any wrong, the Jewish doctrine of measure for measure must have been regarded as an intolerable restriction. It was just this restriction, however, again and again thrown off only to be again and again submitted to, that made the Jew what he was and rendered the revelation of the Christ through a Jew an ultimate possibility.

Then, if a view is to be taken further afied it is seen how the sensuality of the Egyptians, the super-sensuousness of the Greeks, the sturdy paganism of the Romans, the mysticism of the Indians of the East, and so forth, are all reflections of their concept of Deity. The same is true, of course, of the Christian era. The acts of Torquemada were just as surely the outcome of his concept of Deity as was the vision of a John Bunyan or a William Bradford. For the fact, as to the concept of Deity, applies, of course, as surely to the individual as to the nation.

On this point Christian Science is emphatic. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in her book, "The People's Idea of God," considers the whole question with such masterly lucidity as to leave no possibility of doubt as to the fundamental accuracy of the view: "If changeableness that repenteenth itself; partiality that elects some to be saved and others to be lost, or that answers the prayer of one and not of another; incompetency that cannot heal the sick, or lack of love that will not; if unmercifulness, that for the sins of a few tired years punishes man eternally,—are our conceptions of Deity, we shall bring out these qualities, of character in our own lives and extend their influence to others." ("The People's Idea of God," p. 8.)

If this wonderful view is to be read in the light of the life and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth, it will be seen at once how, on all points, his concept of Deity revolutionized the accepted concept of Life. The God of Jesus of Nazareth was Spirit, the same yesterday, and today and forever—the Father, Truth, and Love; not only his Father, but the Father of all men. To do the will of God was Christ Jesus' mission, and the will of God as Jesus demonstrated, it was to heal the sick, raise the dead, comfort the sorrowing, open the eyes of the sinner to see the need of repentance and show him the way of attainment; to still tempests and feed multitudes; in a word, to overcome the flesh at all points by recognizing the impotence of the flesh and the omnipotence of God, Spirit. "It is the spirit that quickeneth;" Jesus said to his disciples, "the flesh profiteth nothing."

Nowhere, perhaps, is Jesus' concept of Deity more clearly set forth than in that prayer which he gave to his disciples and which, all through the centuries, has been known as the Lord's Prayer. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, after describing this prayer as one that covers every human need, goes on to give its spiritual interpretation in the light of Christian Science. On page 16 she writes: "Here let me give what I understand to be the spiritual sense of the Lord's Prayer: Our Father which art in heaven, Our Father—Mother God, all-harmorous,

Hallowed be Thy name.

Adorable One.

Thy kingdom come.

Thy kingdom is come; Thou art ever-present.

Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven.

Enable us to know—as in heaven, so on earth,—God is omnipotent, supreme.

Give us this day our daily bread;

Give us grace for to-day; feed the famished affections;

And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.

And Love is reflected in love;

And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil;

And God leadeth us not into temptation, but delivereth us from sin, disease, and death.

For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever.

For God is infinite, all-power, all Life, Truth, Love, over all, and All."

In such a concept of Deity, neither sin, disease, death nor any of the claims and lusts of the flesh can find a place, and, more and more, as ap-

proximation is made to this concept in daily life, must sin, disease, and everything unlike God, the divine Mind, be ruled out of experience, and the individual first and then the nation be brought into conformity with the Christ, the manifestation of Principle.

were the creative periods; in them great works were planned, developed, shaped. They were the real working hours of the novelist, who displayed on an immense canvas the France of his day.—Hamilton Wright Mabie, "My Study Fire."

Being Busy and Being Fruitful

Even when a man has cleared himself of the care of the day, as Carlyle would put it, and delivered him-

than a Yankee if he had not tried. The product of his ingenuity was the steamboat "Susquehanna," drawing but eighteen inches; and, besides her side-paddles, having an immense wheel in the stern, which, playing in the slack water of the boat, would drive

Andrew Fairservice's Position

"It disna become me to speak on the point of my qualifications," said Andrew, looking round him with great complacency; "but nae doubt I should understand my trade of horticulture, seeing I was bred in the parish of Dredgaldy, where they raise lang-kale under glass, and force the early nettles for their spring kale.—And, to speak truth, I have been flitting every term these four-and-twenty years; but when the time comes, there's aye something to saw, or something to mow that I should like to see mown, or something to ripe that I should like to see ripen, and see i'en daikir on wi' the family frae year's end to year's end. And I wad say for certain, that I am gaun to quit at Canneman only I was just an positive on it twenty years syne, and I find myself still turning up the mousls here, for a' that. Forbyt that, to tell your honour the even-down truth, there's nae better place ever offered to Andrew. But if your honour wad wish me to any place where I wad hear pure doctriné, and ha'e a free cow's grass, and a cot, and a yard, and mair than ten bendl's of annual fee, and where there's nae leddy about the toun to count the apples, I se'e hold myself muckle indebit'd ty'e."

"Bravo, Andrew; I perceive you'll lose no preference for want of asking patronage."

"I canna see what for I should," replied Andrew; "It's no a generation to wait till ane's worth's discovered, I trow."

"But you are no friend, I observe, to the ladies."

"Na, by my trith, I keep up the first gardener's quarrel to them. They're fashious bargains—aye crying for apricocks, pears, plums, and apples, summer and winter, without distinction o' seasons; . . . except auld Martha, and she's weel enough pleased wi' the freedom of the berry-bushes to her sister's weans, when they come . . . in a holiday in the housekeeper's room, and wi' a wheen coldings now and then for her ain private supper."—"Rob Roy," by Sir Walter Scott.

Sunrise

Would you know what joy is hid in our green Musketaudia, And for travelled eyes what charms Draw us to these meadow farms, Come and I will show you all Makes each day a festival. Stand upon this pasture hill, Face the eastern star until The slow eye of heaven shall show The world above, the world below.... Emerson.

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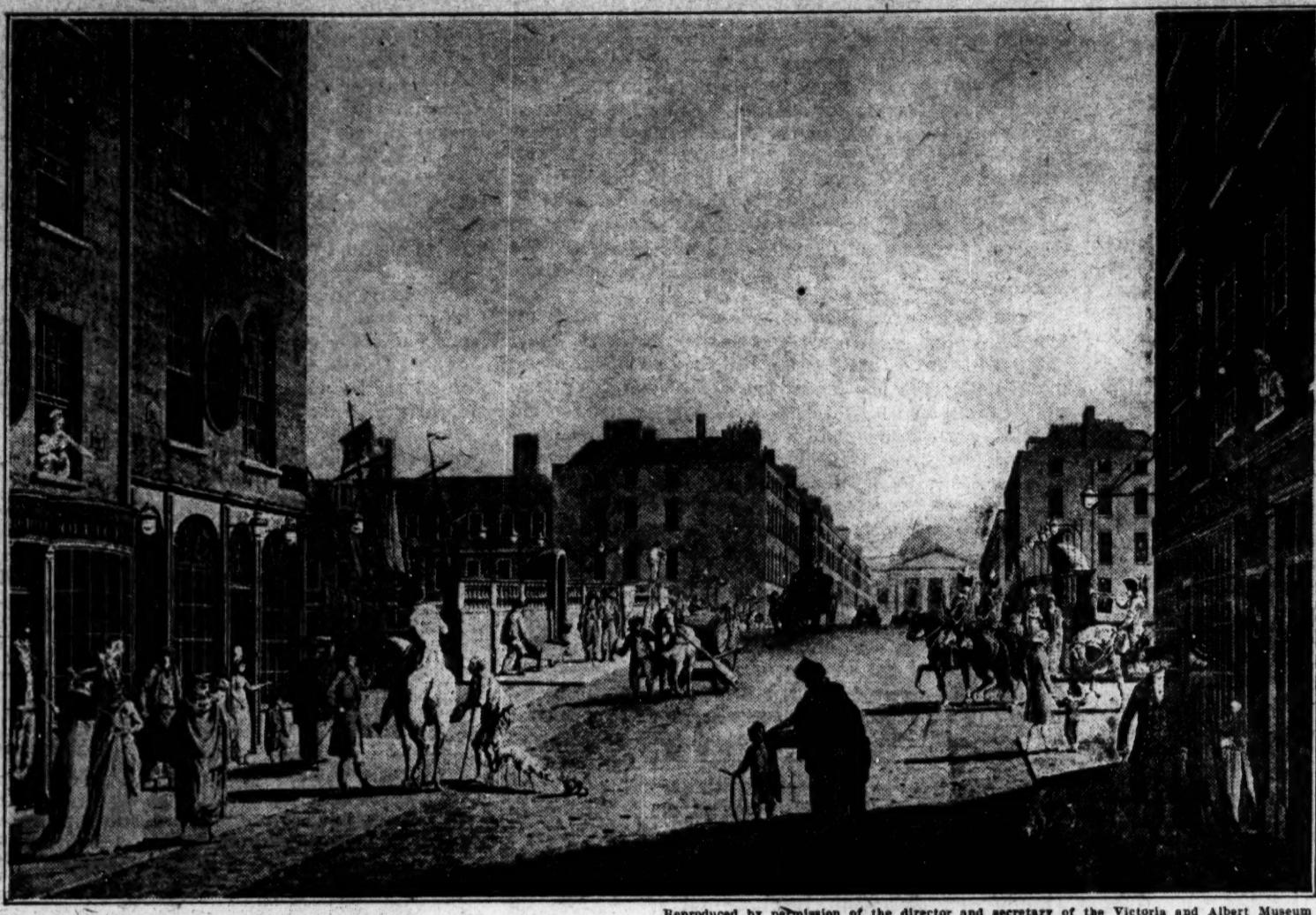
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self of the American illusion that every hour not devoted to "doing something" is an hour wasted, the inherited instinct is still strong enough to make a faint appeal to conscience. Those active, aggressive words, "doing" and "getting," have so long usurped the greater part of the space in our vocabulary that we use the words being and growing, with a little uncertainty; most of us are not entirely at ease with them yet. One of the highest uses of literature is the aid it gives us in securing something like harmony of life—a just balance between the faculties which are developed by practical affairs and those which need the ampler air of intellectual movement. Literature is the mute but eloquent witness forever testifying to the reality and power of ideas and ideals. Every great poem is a revelation of that invisible world of beauty in which all may claim citizenship, but in which those alone abide who are rich in their own natures; a world in which no activity is valued by the stir it makes, and no achievement measured by the noise which accompanies it.

When I recall these things, I perceive that the study fire is helping me to be true to myself when it gently lures me on to reverie and meditation. There is a vast difference between being busy and being fruitful. Busy people are often painfully barren and uninteresting. Their activity expends itself in small mechanical ways that add nothing to the sum of human knowledge or happiness. On the other hand, people who are apparently idle, who seem to be detached from the working world, are often the most fruitful. Our standards of work and idleness are in sad need of revision—a revision which shall substitute character for mere activity, and measure worth and achievement by the depth and richness of nature disclosed. In the judgment of the busy people of his time, Bruno, although by no means devoid of energy, was probably accounted an idler. His occupations were different from theirs, and therefore, of course, to be condemned: "so runs the world away." But time, which has corrected so many inadequate judgments, has overruled the decision of Bruno's critics; they have ceased with their works, but those "fantastic meditations" have somehow sustained their interest, and there now stand on the Campo dei Fiori at Rome a statue of the scholar.

Balzac was a prodigious worker. Measured by the standard he set, the real toll of most people who account themselves busy shrinks to very small dimensions. A kind of energy seized the great novelist when a new work lay clear in his mind, drove him off the boulevard, locked him in his working room, and held him there in almost solitary confinement while the novel was written. . . . and yet the highest work which Balzac did was not done in those solitary days when the fever of composition was on him; it was done in the long, apparently idle hours which he spent on the boulevards, and at the cafés. In those hours his keen and powerful mind was receiving impressions, collecting facts, observing men, drinking in the vast movement of life which went on about him and in which every social condition, every phase of character, every process of moral advance or decay, was revealed. These meditative hours, in which the hands were idle, as salmon and shad will ascend a fall of twenty feet in a river, the propulsive energy of their tails might possibly furnish a hint for a steamer that would shoot up dams and rapids. The suggestion was made to a Connecticut man, who, of course, undertook it. He would have been less

Mules

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, AUG. 23, 1921

EDITORIALS

Having Regard for Inca Relics

It is not to be wondered at that the Peruvian Government is taking steps to prevent the exportation of objects having a special relationship to the ancient civilization of the Incas. As the historical period to which these articles appertain has attracted wider interest, year by year, there has been a tendency toward increased withdrawal of archeological relics to foreign countries. The tendency was sufficiently marked three years ago to be made the basis of a prohibitory decree by the Peruvian authorities. Now that decree has been supplemented by another, which further provides a heavy fine for the willful destruction of any objects of the kind here referred to. Even when native antiquities are intended for preservation in foreign museums and educational institutions, their removal is now to be permitted only when duplicates are available for retention in Peru. Apparently Peru has been aroused to the need of protecting her archeological treasures not only from the vandalism of ignorant or unscrupulous visitors, but also from the assiduity of collectors who have been traveling to Peru with increasing frequency of late from foreign centers of learning. Peru cannot be blamed for being on her guard in these matters. Inca history and Inca relics may be exciting increasing interest everywhere, yet the prior interest must always be that of Peru. Inca history is the story of Peru's beginnings, and so far as it is amplified by relics that have come down from those early times, the more significant of these can hardly have a value anywhere else such as they must have in Peru.

Popular thought concerns itself very little with the Incas, in spite of whatever general increase of interest in them has lately been manifested. Yet Inca history affords lessons not without value to all who are interested in forms of government, particularly the democratic forms now most frequently made the subject of discussion. Inca society afforded the only instance in ancient America in which a people attained to anything approaching nationality. As John Fiske points out, so far as history shows, the agricultural communism of ancient Peru was the only instance in the world in which the formation of nationality, with the evolution of a distinct governing class, took place before there had been any considerable development of the idea of private property. The title Inca, which eventually came to be applied to the ruler, was originally the name of one of the tribes among whom the country was divided. The Incas established themselves in the elevated valley of Cuzco, and gradually brought the other tribes under their sway. They did more than extort tribute, after the manner of the Aztecs; they built roads and effected a military organization of the country. They appointed governors, established garrisons, built storehouses, and managed the growth and storage of food for all the inhabitants. Without a knowledge of writing, they yet brought all parts of the domain into relationship with the central government by means of couriers. They had a rude system for transmission of messages, based on knotted thongs. From being a conquering tribe the Incas became a ruling caste, to offend whom was regarded as in the nature of sacrilege. Looked up to by the mass of the people as being of a superior order, their direction was accepted, with something like religious adoration, as essential for every activity in which the people might engage.

Thus communism developed under the despotic sway of an adored ruling caste to the point where individualism was practically atrophied. And from this came the undoing of Inca civilization. A people whose every action had come to be dependent upon the presence or direction of the ruler became so accustomed to being mastered that it made comparatively little difference to them by whom the mastery was exercised. That is why a mere handful of Spaniards were able to make their way into the country in violation of all the rules for the safeguarding of military invasion. They traded on the mystery which they were able to throw about their origin, to be sure; but their conquest of the country was practically achieved when they possessed themselves of the persons of the principal Incas. With the rulers in their control, alive, the invaders found the hordes of natives practically without power of initiative. The Spaniards virtually stepped into the place that had been held by the Incas, and found no great difficulty in accustoming the country to the change of masters. How far the experience of those days finds some duplication in the communistic despotism of Russia of the present may be worth some consideration. Certainly the conditions give a curious illustration of the effect of a lack of individual initiative in laying masses of people open to exploitation. That Russia offers points of similarity to ancient Peru, in this connection, would seem to indicate that the experience of Inca society is not so far sunken in antiquity that it can never be reproduced, to some extent, in modern instances.

At all events, it suggests anew the development of the individual as the only real basis of strength for a democracy. Any acquiescence in the domination of powerful castes, or their equivalent, whether political and social, or economic, must be the signal for democracy's decay. Safety and progress are to be insured only by the unremitting effort to develop the capabilities of every individual, to the end that quality may be pervasive and the mass something far better than mediocre. If Peru's Inca relics can teach her this lesson, she may well aspire to retain possession of them.

The Aland Islands Award

THE full details now available of the award given recently by the Council of the League of Nations on the Aland Islands issue can only add to the growing reputation of the Council as an arbitrator in international disputes. It is true that Sweden professes disappointment with the decision of the Council to award the sovereignty of the islands to Finland. But, in a case where feeling

ran so high on both sides, the disappointment of one or the other need not occasion surprise. The great cause of satisfaction is the fact that Sweden at once acquiesced in the decision.

In commenting on the matter at the time the Council's decision was rendered, Mr. Hjalmar Branting, the Prime Minister of Sweden, declared that, in his opinion, the solution put forward would not bring about a peaceful settlement in that region of the Baltic, nor would a population such as that of the Aland Islands be an element of strength for the country to which it was bound, against its will. But he went on to add that Sweden was willing loyally to abide by the decision, even if she did not cease to hope that the day would come when the idea of right would have "sufficiently penetrated the conscience of the peoples" to bring success to the claims of the people of Aland.

The decision of the Council was all the more remarkable because, to the superficial observer, it could not fail to appear that Sweden had the best of the argument, at any rate, as far as the idea of self-determination is concerned. As far back as 1917, when Finland claimed separation from Russia, the Aland Islanders claimed separation from Finland, whilst, as the result of a plebiscite carried out about that time, some 96 per cent of the people voted for reunion with Sweden. Over against this argument, however, there was to be set the fact that Sweden had carried on a most vigorous propaganda throughout the islands, pointing out how the islanders had suffered from their attachment to Russia during the war, and insisting that the one hope of peaceful settlement in the future was reunion with Sweden. The Council of the League of Nations, in considering the matter, took into account these facts, and also the further fact that practically every argument for reunion of the Aland Islands with Sweden could be advanced in favor of the reunion of Finland with that country. If the Alandese are of pure Swedish descent, as Sweden claims, so also are large portions of the population of Finland herself.

What evidently decided the Council of the League of Nations in favor of the claims of Finland was the strategic question. If, from this point of view, the possession of the islands is important to Sweden, it is many times more important to Finland. Occupation of the islands by a hostile power would mean the immediate blockade of the western shores of Finland, and the seizing of the entrance to the Gulf of Finland. The Council of the League, however, has evidently determined that the Aland Islands shall be eliminated as far as strategic advantage to either country is concerned. The Convention of 1856, under which Russia agreed never to fortify the islands, is to be replaced by a wider agreement guaranteed by all the powers interested, including Sweden herself.

Militant Labor in Australia

For five years the Labor movement in Australia has been open-circuited by revolutionary sentiments, aggressive church influence, and the doubtful patriotism of a few of its leaders. It is now claimed that the All-Australian Trades Union Congress, recently held in Melbourne, has reestablished the circuit, so that the lamps of industrial liberty may again light a benighted continent.

The adoption by all sections of the conference of a new organization, the Australasian Workers Union, with the socialization of industry and the nationalization of credit as its main objectives, represents a triumph for the industrial wing, which has thus carried a fighting platform on the lines of the One Big Union, including the latter's preamble, which follows more or less closely that of the American I. W. W. A Council of Action, which will be the real governing body, has been appointed, and is at work. The use of the political, as well as of the industrial, weapon has, however, been approved in order to attain that happy day when nationalized industries will be governed by boards, upon each of which will be the representatives of the workers in that industry and of the community; an elective supreme economic council, established by all the nationalized industries, will follow as a natural sequence. In order that the victor in the "class war" may be prepared to manage his nationalized industry, Labor research and information bureaux and Labor educational institutions are to be set up, as practical.

The summoning of the Melbourne congress was the result of the alarm felt by the executive of the Australian Labor Party at the widening gulf between militants and moderates, shown unmistakably by the breaking away of unions from the New South Wales Labor Council, because of its extreme views, and the declaration of the United Laborers Union that Capital and Labor must be brought into active unity before a more suitable social system can be evolved. The congress, therefore, was an attempt to bring a remolded party out of a new melting pot. It was not contemplated that harmony would be attained on the terms of the tiger with the young lady of Riga, but that was the interesting result. The industrialists, sometimes described as revolutionary Socialists, went into the congress as a solid block, and came out practically unchanged, with the rest of the movement inside.

By this decision, which will doubtless be ratified by the interstate conference of the Australian Labor Party, the extremists are in control. But their complete victory is the most reassuring feature. Skillful propaganda and personal influence swept all before them at the congress, but artificial unity cannot alone heal the deep-cut divisions caused by the clash of progressive conservatism and patriotism with Marxian theory, sectarian influence and wildcat finance. Moreover, it is one thing to frame a policy and fight an election thereon, and quite another to carry out the subsequent task of putting theories into force in a practical world. Any student of the history of the Labor Party in the Commonwealth will be impressed by the marked effect that the responsibility of office has had on the leaders. There are many striking illustrations of this fact, and it is only necessary to mention, among others, Andrew Fisher and W. M. Hughes, in federal politics, W. A. Holman in New South Wales, and William Kidston in Queensland. The process goes on steadily today in the case of such men as E. G.

Theodore, the Labor Premier of Queensland, and John Storey, the Labor Premier of New South Wales.

Before the Australasian Workers Union can enter on a term of possession of the federal houses, it must gain the confidence of the electors of the Commonwealth, and that is precisely the factor which the Melbourne congress may effectively alienate. Australia had its experience of enforced Socialism during the war, and is unlikely to demand a far more severe brand. Queensland's experiments in state Socialism have not always been as successful as those responsible would have wished. Neither in New South Wales nor in Queensland, which by some have been regarded as Labor's strongholds, can the new Australasian Workers Union expect a decisive victory. If, in the nature of things, the unity achieved in Melbourne is temporary, and is not likely to put a Labor administration swiftly into power, what will be its effect on Australian politics? An instructive reply to that query might be given by Dr. Earle Page, the astute leader of the Federal Country Party, which is said to be prepared for the breaking of the truce which preceded the departure of the Prime Minister to the imperial conference. It is possible that a political crisis may follow the return to Melbourne of Mr. W. M. Hughes, resulting in a dissolution of Parliament. In that event, the Country Party will probably present a strong progressive platform and attempt to slip into power between the Australasian Workers Union, on the one hand, and the Hughes Government on the other.

The Senate's Unreasonable Insistency

IT SEEMS incredible that the United States Senate should allow its zeal for preventing unauthorized searching of persons and property to be the excuse for keeping open a great loophole in the prohibition enforcement law. Yet that is exactly what seems to be in prospect, unless the Senate speedily modifies its opposition to the anti-beer bill. That the Senate should wish to provide against promiscuous searching of dwellings, even by the agents of law enforcement, seems reasonable enough. So much of the purpose of the Stanley amendment, as adopted by the Senate, is acceptable to the members of the House. But the latter are unwilling to go the whole way laid down by the Senate. They object to extending the exemption that is provided for dwellings to such things as automobiles, even though these be privately owned and operated.

And they are right in this. While the searching of private premises should not be permitted unless there is reason to believe that such places are being used for the manufacture and sale of liquor, contrary to law, the same exemption for automobiles would allow what is known as "rum-running" to go on practically unchecked. There is plenty of time for obtaining a search warrant for a dwelling that may be under suspicion; but if a warrant must be obtained before a suspicious automobile may be searched the vehicle will have ample opportunity to make good its disappearance while the officers are busy getting a warrant. There is a reasonable view of this matter of getting search warrants. That the Senate should not be able to take a reasonable view of it is unthinkable—at least, unless the Senate is ready to make frank confession of a purpose to obstruct prohibition enforcement.

Besides, the Senate's amendment has been drawn so broadly as to affect other laws than those having to do with liquor. In fact, it would interfere with the purpose of more than a score of important statutes, where the right of search is involved. For example, it would prevent federal officers from seizing machines used by counterfeiters, or from seizing fish and game taken by sportsmen in defiance of the law. It would prevent the seizing of so-called "moonshine" stills. It would penalize officers who made mistakes in carrying out the law, even if there were no intention to exceed the accorded authority. The majority sentiment in Congress should make a firm stand against such unreasonable and unreasoning insistence. It should exert its strength to pass this bill forthwith, in a form that will uphold the prohibition policy of the country instead of undermining it.

An Ideal Theater

Louis N. PARKER, pageant master and dramatist, has been giving to the press his views of what would constitute an ideal theater. While some of his specifications are rather personal to the viewpoint of the playwright, most of them will appeal to the general theatergoer. Who among playgoers that make a point of promptness at the theater does not share with Mr. Parker the belief that no one who is not in his seat when the curtain rises should be admitted until the first act is over? Mr. Parker would make this a rule of his theater, and that it is an enforceable rule has been proved sufficiently often in performances at the opera and of symphony orchestras and at many Shakespearean performances.

Mr. Parker, too, would have room enough between the rows of seats so that seated spectators would not have to rise to allow others to pass. This is an ideal of seating that has seldom been achieved in the playhouse though one and another of the newer little theaters have given this consideration to the comfort of their patrons. Another aspect of seating arrangements Mr. Parker does not mention, but it is so important that it was one of the things that decided Miss Maxine Elliott to build her own playhouse in New York. She said she had always longed to occupy a theater seat which had no opening at the back through which the occupant of the seat just behind could thrust his foot, and so she built a theater with kickless seats.

A strong point is made by Mr. Parker when he says he will build his own theater and will select as architect one who has no preconceived ideas of what the theater should be, who has not traveled all over the world examining existing theaters, because imitation of details of existing houses is just what Mr. Parker does not want. In a great many large cities today will be found theaters that have been built within the last fifteen or twenty years after plans made by architects who knew little or nothing about the playhouse on its practical side, men who have indeed traveled all over the world studying existing theaters and opera houses with the lamentable result that the completed buildings seem to be largely an assembly of

all that is inconvenient and impracticable in a theatrical auditorium.

Much attention is devoted by Mr. Parker in his description of his ideal theater to regulating the audience, that is, regulating the whole audience according to the taste of a part of it. He would permit no burst of applause when a popular player comes on the scene, requiring that the action of the story be stopped while the player acknowledges his reception. He does not go so far as Bernard Shaw in wishing that he could suppress all laughter by the audience at a comedy, but he would wish that the audience refrain from applause until the act is over. Mr. Parker would even suppress all theater programs; he would like to have the audience merely invited to see a new play without knowing who the author was, who is to play in it, what it was about, whether it was comedy or tragedy, melodrama or farce. "Think of the riveted attention the audience would have to exercise," says Mr. Parker. "In the case of some plays the audience might even leave the theater still not knowing whether they had seen a farce or a tragedy. And if the play had been a failure," he continues, "the author would have the choice of preserving his anonymity and thus escaping the mental scarifications one suffers under our prevailing barbarous customs." He would have Shakespeare in the repertory of his ideal playhouse as well as modern plays of all varieties. He makes it plain that he would like to show the public that there is much good drama of the past that is now neglected and that would be liked if it were revived.

All lovers of the drama will hope that Mr. Parker gets his ideal theater though his request for it was largely in the vein of jesting. Many a good thing has thus got a start and especially in the theatrical world have jokes been turned into earnest. There was a certain American playwright who wrote a morality play as a joke but the satire was so subtle that the public, as the astute manager expected, took it as a serious play and that playwright had his first success in an unexpected quarter after many attempts to write serious plays. In mentioning this one is not necessarily laughing over a joke on the public but wondering if the jester does not sometimes build better than he knows. Deservedly enough this artist had fun in building a work of art but did not know it was such until the public had said so. Mr. Parker has done much for the theater and if he should add to the list of admirable entertainment that he has composed an ideal theater that would serve as a model for many others, he would perform a public service perhaps even greater than his revival of the art of pageantry.

Editorial Notes

IT IS well to look round for the moment upon the checks upon Bolshevik aggression which happily have sprung up in several quarters. The Russian hordes that are now moving across the face of Russia herself in search of the wherewithal threaten only remotely the buffer states of Europe but directly the whole fabric of Bolshevik propaganda. These people will note that the needed help will come from capitalistic countries whose system has assured economic success where theirs has assured failure. Thus the Bolsheviks, threatened from within, deprived of troops, can no longer work in the open for their ultimate ends in the East, where Lenin offered the Muhammadans freedom of religion and self-government, the integrity of the Turkish Empire, asking only in exchange that they "fight the reckless capitalists who would exploit your country and make it a colony." He also offered to the Afghans and the people of India the red flag and an army to liberate them from their white oppressors. But as a Boston writer in Scribner's, Mr. Lothrop Stoddard, points out, Mustapha Kemal has frequently arrested Bolshevik propaganda agents, while Turkish and Russian troops have clashed on the disputed Caucasus frontiers. And Sir Valentine Chirol showed himself to be a true prophet when he noted in India that the more thoughtful Indians see how hopeless is the Russian attempt to control the great ignorant masses. The Bolsheviks are doomed to some hard thinking, whatever happens.

THE purchaser who picks up some finely finished reprint of the classics will be, of course, aware of the excellence of the printing work. But will he see in it the craftsmanship of some highly-trained expert? He will, perhaps, hardly visualize the care and skill bestowed upon the setting of the type and the securing of the impression on paper by men who may be justly termed artists in their particular line. It is interesting, therefore, to find a note at the end of Michael Drayton's *Nimphidia*—the first reprint to be turned out by the new Stratford-on-Avon printing house—to this effect: "Printed at the Shakespeare Head, Stratford-on-Avon. The type was set by John Williams and Albert Kendrick and the press-work done by Frank Makepeace and Leslie Lee." This new departure of recognizing not only author, publisher and printer, but the men who are directly responsible for the printed book as it reaches the public, shows perhaps a little reviving interest in an art which shines with more luster in history than in its development for more than a century.

A NEW Licensing Bill before the House of Commons has raised the old question whether Monmouthshire shall be in England or in Wales for the purpose of that measure. Geographically, Monmouthshire is part of England; but the age-long attempt continues to make it politically a part of the principality. As for the reason, to find it it is necessary to look back at the dark ages of history. During the Heptarchy, Monmouthshire formed part of the Welsh kingdom of Gwent, and owing to the extraordinary courage of the Gwentians in resisting the inroads of the Saxons, no permanent English settlement was possible until the eleventh century. Even when, in 1066, the various marches were united into a shire, the Act of Union did not expressly separate the shire from Wales, and Monmouthshire was not included in an English judicial circuit until the reign of Charles II. With all these facts in the background of history, it is not surprising that "English or Welsh" is still a political slogan in Monmouthshire.